# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1981

## Gulf Conflict

Iranian Attack on Kuwait -- KUNA reported that Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that three Iranian planes had attacked the oil storage center at Umm al-'Is, north of the Kuwaiti capital, on 1 October. He said part of the center had been destroyed but the fire had been brought under control. He added that he had summoned Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait 'Ali Shams Ardakani and presented a note to him protesting what he called a new stage in Iranian aggression against Kuwait.

Iraq-Iran Fighting -- INA transmitted an Iraqi Armed Forces communique that said Iraqi fighter planes had downed an Iranian plane in a dogfight over Abadan. The communique also reported successful air attacks against oil pumping stations at Bushehr. An earlier INA report said an Iraqi military spokesman had described how in the weekend fighting in the Abadan region Iraqi forces "mowed down the human hordes" thrown at the Iraqi positions, resulting in unusually high casualties for the Iranians.

## Iran

Statements on Crash, Death Toll -- Tehran radio broadcast statements by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Provisional Presidential Council expressing grief and condolences over the deaths in an air crash of four defense chiefs. Indicating that the cause of the 29 September crash is still unknown, the Presidential Council statement said an official investigation of the incident is underway. While neither statement blamed the crash on any persons or organizations, both called on the armed forces to maintain and increase their efforts in the war with Iraq. Citing a funeral organizer, AFP reported that more than 70 people were killed in the crash. It also said JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI had reported that the military commanders of Khuzestan, Dezful and Khuninshahr were among the casualties.

Security Situation -- AFP reported that a 15-minute gun battle in central Tehran between Mojahedin and security forces resulted in the deaths of three Mojahedin. A revolution guards corps communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, claimed that another 20 Mojahedin had been arrested or killed in operations against seven of their centers. Another corps communique, also carried by the radio, announced that 45 members of the Feda'i yan-e Khalq had been arrested in 30 separate raids. Later, the radio said several Kurdish rebels in the Kamyaran area were killed by revolution guards, while the clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan said 57 soldiers and revolution guards were killed in a 12-hour battle with Kurdish forces. Tehran and Mashhad radios noted the assassinations of two Hezbollahi in Hamadan and Bojnurd, respectively.

## Lebanon

The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that four people were killed and dozens were injured when a car bomb exploded near a Fatah office in western Beirut. The Christian border-enclave Voice of Hope radio had earlier noted that the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners -- the organization that claimed responsibility for other recent bombings -- told ORIENT LE JOUR that it would direct future attacks against Palestinian and Syrian officials and continue its struggle until there are no foreigners left alive on Lebanese soil.

## Egypt

President Anwar as-Sadat, in a speech broadcast live by Cairo radio, told the closing session of the National Democratic Party congress that despite Saudi Arabia's verbal attacks and plots against Egypt, he supports the Saudis' "right" to obtain AWACS aircraft. He said that in light of Saudi Arabia's oil policy and the importance of its investments in U.S. economy, it is the "best U.S. friend in the region" and should have the AWACS. "What kind of conduct is this by the United States toward its best friends?" he asked rhetorically. "If the Saudis do not say this," he added, "then I will say it." As-Sadat also disclosed that Egypt expelled Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov because he had personally received one of the two Soviet journalists involved in plotting to foment sectarian disturbances. Asserting that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi is "playing a dangerous game," As-Sadat said that if the Libyans took any action against Sudan, Egypt would support Sudan "the very next moment."

## Saudi Arabia

According to the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said in reply to a question asked him at a London conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" that if the United States fails to sell AWACS aircraft to the Kingdom it "would change Riyadh's moderate policy in the world oil market."

## Gulf Affairs

Reports by KUNA and GULF NEWS AGENCY indicate that Kuwait is continuing its efforts to persuade the five other member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to establish relations with socialist bloc countries. KUNA reported that at the start of a tour of GCC countries a Kuwaiti envoy delivered a message in At-Ta'if to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the Kuwaiti amir's recent visit to four East European states. According to GULF NEWS AGENCY, the envoy later arrived in Bahrain after stopping over in Muscat.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Arab Summit Preparation [30 Sep] A 1
Fatah Revolutionary Council Holds Meeting 28 Sep [VOP] A 1
VOP Blames Israeli Agents for Lebanon Explosion A 2
APN Cited on Dangers of Saudi-U.S. Alliance [AS-SAFIR 26 Sep] A 3
Moves Made to Expand 'Steadfastness Front' A 3
[AL-MAJALLAH 26 Sep-2 Oct]
PLO Official Calls for United Strategy [VOP] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Iranian Aircraft Attack Oil Installation C 1
Foreign Minister Scores U.S. Policy in UN Speech C 1
Amir Urges Relations With Eastern Europe C 3

QATAR

Papers Criticize French, British Stands on PLO C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Says AWACS Hitch Would Affect Oil Policy C 4
[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Sep]

UAE

Daily Says Weinberger Reveals 'Hostile U.S. Plans' C 5
[AL-KHALIJ 30 Sep]
Envoy Delivers Mauritanian President's Message C 5

PDRY

Economic Cooperation Talks With USSR Open in Aden C 5

YAR

Soviet Delegation Leaves After Anniversary Events C 6
Prime Minister Holds Press Conference 29 Sep C 6

EGYPT

Recommendations, Speeches Close NDP Congress D 1
Closing Recommendations D 1
As-Sadat Speech D 3
Muhyi Ad-Din Speech D 17
Isma'il Speech D 20

IRAQ

Communique 477: Bushehr Pumping Stations Hit E 1
RCC Condemns Iranian 'Aggression' Against Kuwait E 2
Baghdad Reports Death of Ministry Undersecretary E 2
Imelda Marcos Arrives on Official Visit E 2

JORDAN

Gaza Mayor Makes Statement on Palestinian Issue F 1
[AR-RA'Y 30 Sep]

LEBANON

Syria Withdraws Some Missile Bases in Al-Biqa' G 1
Prime Minister on Political Scene, Bombings G 1
[AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 28 Sep-4 Oct]
Haddad Ready to Quit If Proper Solution Found G 2
Lebanese Front Threatens Future Attacks G 2
Secret Armenian Army Holds Press Conference G 2
[AN-NAHAR 27 Sep]
Briefs: Australian Ambassador Accredited; Cabinet Approves 1982 Budget G 3

SYRIA

Report on Khaddam-Gromyko Meeting in U.S. H 1
Khaddam UN Speech H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

LE MONDE: FLN Strongly Criticizes Communists Q 1

LIBYA

Angolan President Makes Tripoli Arrival Statement Q 2

SUDAN

Government Tightens Control Over Weapons Q 2
Official Explains Arrests of 12,000 'Unemployed' Q 3

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT ON ARAB SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

PM010721 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Talhah Jibril report: "Preparations Begin for Arab Summit; King Hassan Meets With Amir 'Abdallah and Klibi: Increasing Support for Saudi Initiative"]

[Excerpts] Rabat -- ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the talks which Amir 'Abdallah, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard, had with King Hassan II in Fes dealt primarily with preparations for the coming Arab Summit to be held in Fes in the light of Saudi Arabia's current efforts to unite the Arab ranks. Amir 'Abdallah arrived in Casablanca yesterday, Monday, from Damascus.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said on arrival in Morocco that he will discuss with the Moroccan monarch matters relating to the coming Arab Summit. He said that the summit conference is for all and that all the Arab countries should attend it.

Moroccan Minister of State 'Abd al-Haq at-Tazi told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that a final date for the Arab Summit was to be fixed during the meeting held yesterday between the Moroccan monarch and Chedli Klibi.

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING 28 SEP

NC291559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council held its regular meeting yesterday. The session began with a moment of silence in honor of the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation.

Fakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, stated that the meeting centered on discussion and approval of the council's internal regulations and a number of other issues.

The council (?listened) to reports by members of the Fatah Central Committee on the military and political situations and affairs inside the occupied territories.

The council confirmed the need to adopt the appropriate measures to confront the coming phase, which was considered as holding significant importance due to the graveness of the challenges facing the Palestinian revolution in its struggle against the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

The council stressed the basic importance of the principled alliance between the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement and the need to develop and consolidate this alliance so as to meet the challenges imposed by the joint imperialist-Zionist danger, especially after the announcement of the American-Israeli strategic agreement.

The council then reviewed the positive and important resolutions adopted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and discussed the organizational arrangements currently being implemented on the Lebanese arena in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of the higher coordination committee. The council highly praised the steps taken in this direction.

VOP BLAMES ISRAELI AGENTS FOR LEBANON EXPLOSIONS

JN281841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: Sidon is not neutral. At 0915, the Zionist enemy perpetrated through its agents in Lebanon a new crime against the masses of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Sidon when a car containing about 200 kg of explosives blew up near the joint command headquarters in the densely-populated As-Sabbagh quarter of Sidon. Scores of fighters and citizens were either martyred or wounded in the explosion. Moreover, scores of residential apartments were seriously damaged. Among the martyrs were the following three Fatah strugglers: Mahrus al-'Abd, alias Abu 'Adil; 'Abd al-'Afu Shami, alias Abu Ahmad; and Muhammad Khadir al-Barad'i, alias As-Saffah. They are among the best strugglers who joined the Al-'Asifah forces many years ago and fought for our people and our revolution in all hard battles.

The revolution command promptly issued orders to compensate all those citizens who were harmed and to rebuild the damaged apartments and buildings. A huge building workshop was set up and people brgan to offer to work voluntarily from all regions and popular institutions in the south, which gives a great picture of the strong will our Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon enjoy. This is also an expression of the strong cohesion which links the two peoples in one militant trench.

Some voices were raised, as is customary, after the explosion, bursting into loud laments and trying to harm the morale of our masses in Sidon. However, the Sidon masses themselves confronted these voices by declaring that Sidon is not neutral, but a citadel of national and pan-Arab action. It has chosen to carry the burden in the long march, something which has caused the weak voices to dwindle and vanish so that the voice of national Sidon remains the stronger and louder.

It is obvious that the Zionist enemy and the forces linked with it stand behind the chain of explosions which began in Sidon, Beirut and the Az-Zrariyah village today with the aim of bringing about a rift in the national cohesion between the masses on the one hand and the resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement on the other -- a cohesion that was greatly expressed during the sixth war last July when the Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in the south stood fast in the face of Zionist shelling, destruction and annihilation. That steadfastness contributed to the great victory achieved by our joint forces in the sixth war.

However, this chain of explosions requires the resistance and the nationalist movement to show further care and precaution. They should double their security measures in order to protect the masses' security and lives. They should also bridge all the gaps through which agents can infiltrate to carry out their criminal strikes. The matter also requires the implementation of many self-initiatives on the security situation in general and the alleviation of the burdens shouldered by the Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in the south so that the march will continue with this high morale and this great offering.

Greetings to the martyrs of Sidon who strengthened the alliance of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples with their blood. Let us show more precaution and adopt further stringent security measures.

APN CITED ON DANGERS OF SAUDI-U.S. ALLIANCE

PM290953 Beirut AS-SAFIR 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Report on APN article: "Moscow: Saudi Arabia Entering U.S. Alliance Threatens Its Regime and Kindles Situation in Area"]

[Text] The Soviet APN said yesterday that Saudi Arabia's alliance with the United States, Israel, and Egypt will pose a danger to the monarchist regime in Saudi Arabia and will spark off an unexpected development of events in the Middle East.

The agency said: "The results of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent visit to Washington indicate tht the U.S. Administration's strategy in the Middle East is primarily based on unprecedented military links between the United States and Israel."

It added: "As of now Tel Aviv will not only carry out its aggressive actions against the Arabs with modern U.S. weapons but it will also directly depend on a U.S. military cover, which in turn will require Egypt and Israel to demonstrate imperialism's military strength along the Mediterranean coast in order to keep Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon and Syria within range of their weapons."

APN contined: "Including Israel in the Pentagon's naval games in the Mediterranean indicates that Tel Aviv and Cairo, thanks to the Reagan administration's efforts, are in practice turning into two unofficial members of the NATO alliance. While Turkey forms a strategic bridge between Europe and Southwest Asia, Egypt and Israel form a new bridgehead for this alliance in the direction of the Arab Gulf.

The agency added: "The U.S. bases in Egypt, Sinai, Israel, Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Diego Garcia have provided the necessary conditions for the use of the U.S. force in the Middle East. All that remains to be done, as Washington says, is to obtain a permanent base in the Arab Gulf. It is for this reason that Reagan's administration is giving so much importance to the sophisticated weapons deal with Saudi Arabia."

It said: "All the signs indicated that the White House hopes to change Saudi policies by fettering them with a network of military agreements."

Washington, APN points out, is forgetting the strength of Arab nationalism that rejects the U.S.-Israel domination and is forgetting the Gulf countries' disinclination to be carried away by the policy of total confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It concludes: "Riyadh's open military and political alliance with the United States, Israel and Egypt could spark off an unexpected developments of events in the whole of the Middle East and however loyal the Saudis are to Washington, they realize the extent of danger this alliance poses to the very existence of the monarchy."

MOVES MADE TO EXPAND 'STEADFASTNESS FRONT'

PM281051 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 26 Sep-2 Oct 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Differences Inside 'Steadfastness and Confrontation Front' Prevented Inclusion of Iran and Ethiopia"]

[Text] The participation of Iranian Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi in the 16-18 September "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" summit in Benghazi was a noteworthy development in the front's role and influence on current events in the area.

The same can be said about the conference's endorsement of the Aden treaty, which South Yemen and Libya, both "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" members, signed with Ethiopia. It appeared that the front -- which includes Libya, South Yemen, Syria, Algeria, and the PLO -- was trying to go beyond its Arab framework and expand its membership to include countries from outside Arab League.

Reports circulating before the opening of the conference said that the front was inclined toward admitting Iran and Ethiopia. This belief was strengthened by Musavi's presence in Libya as well as by the statements of some front member states' officials about the need to counterbalance the new strategic alliance between Israel and the United States with a similar alliance between the Arabs and the Soviet Union.

However, the final statement issued about the conference meetings fell short of confirming this step. It simply noted the speech of Libya's "guest", the Iranian foreign minister, and called for "continuing to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union and entering into talks with it to achieve a qualitative development in the relations between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union which could restore balance to the area, particularly following the new U.S.-Israeli alliance." The statement reiterated the front's previous stands of opposing the Camp David policy and supporting the unity and independence of Lebanon and the Palestinian people's struggle.

The gap between what was expected and what was actually achieved suggests that there is a difference of views among the parties in the front regarding the idea of expanding its membership and establishing a strategic alliance with the Soviet Union. If there is such a difference, then the opposing parties are known. Libya and South Yemen are linked to a special relationship with the Soviet Union which has been strengthened by the Aden treaty. Their signing of the treaty is an indication that they are not totally opposed to expanding the front to include Ethiopia. As for Syria, its Defense Minister Mustafa Talas was meeting his soviet counterpart Ustinov in Moscow while the decision to "continue contacts with the Soviet Union" was being taken in Benghzi.

Other reports had said that there was a disagreement between Libya and Algeria about holding a conference of the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front." It was understood that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Algiers before going to Libya to attend the summit meetings was within the framework of a mediation that succeeded in ending the disagreement between the two countries and which, according to certain Arab sources, centered on a territorial dispute between them.

PLO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR UNIFIED ARAB STRATEGY

JN281946 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has called for strenghtening the unity and cohesion of the Arab states in the face of the imperialist U.S.-Zionist alliance, which constitutes the principal danger in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH, Abu Iyad expressed hope that the recent Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's resolutions will fit in the very heart of a unified Arab strategy to fight the Zionist and imperialist plots.

Concluding, Abu Iyad called for developing and strengthening relations between the Arab states and the Socialist bloc states.

## KUWAIT

### IRANIAN AIRCRAFT ATTACK OIL INSTALLATION

LD010916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 1 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait has announced that three Iranian planes raided the oil storage center in Umm al-'Aysh, north of Kuwait [city] this morning, setting it on fire.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and foreign minister, said the raid took place at 0600 this morning, 0300 GMT. It caused a fire which destroyed part of the center, but there were no casualties.

The minister added that efforts are now being made to extinguish the fire, which is now under control. He also said he had summoned Iranian Ambassador Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani to the Foreign Ministry and handed him a note protesting this aggression, which represents a new stage in the series of aggressions on Kuwait's airspace and positions by the Iranian Air Force.

### FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES U.S. POLICY IN UN SPEECH

LD301430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (KUNA) -- "Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel is an uncalculated risk and unexpected adventure," Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Tuesday.

Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly, Shaykh Sabah (?warned) that the heart of alliances, spheres of influence, and the Cold War. [sentence as received] "This new move will have a negative impact on the peace process in the Middle East," he said.

This "unexpected adventure," which will have serious consequences, is being imposed on all countries of the area and it might push the region into new catastrophes, the Kuwaiti diplomat said.

"This alliance further removes the required even-handedness (?from a) country which is playing a big role in the efforts to solve the Middle East crisis."

He stressed that the responsibility for rejecting and confronting this alliance lies with all peace-loving countries in the world and not only the states of the region.

Delivering Kuwait's major address to the international forum, Shaykh Sabah called for speedy and decisive measures aimed at ending the conflict and tension between the two superpowers.

"Tension that currently marks relations between the superpowers is threatening the policy of detente, which was one of the guarantees for maintaining peace and security in the world." Shaykh Sabah warned that the failure to adopt quick measures will bring the world back to the Cold War era.

Addressing a packed audience at the United Nations, Kuwait's chief diplomat also criticized continued United States support to Israel and said no solution to the Middle East problem could be secured unless the Palestine Liberation Organization takes part in the peace discussions.

In reviewing international developments, Shaykh Sabah said "the independence, sovereignty and security of most countries are now being threatened as a result of the struggle between the superpowers."

Shaykh Sabah strongly condemned the nuclear race now underway between the superpowers at a time when the world is faced with economic crisis and hunger in many countries."

He expressed regret that the "noble principles of justice as a basis for peace" have now been replaced by a new and dangerous understanding whereby military power has become a basis for justice."

"The trend to use military power, or the threat to use it, has increased. It has been accompanied in some cases by direct interference and military occupation. This has brought us back to the rule of the jungle and naval diplomacy," he added.

Shaykh Sabah made specific reference to the deteriorating situation in the Indian Ocean as a result of the scramble between the two superpowers for military presence against the wishes of the people of the region. Kuwait has always advocated the principle of declaring the Indian Ocean a zone for peace, he told the assembly.

He also emphasized that Kuwait strongly believes in regional cooperation as the only way to defuse tensions in the region. "It was on this basis that the countries of the Arab Gulf decided to set up the Gulf Cooperation Council, which, according to its charter, will seek to acheve coordination."

He expressed his conviction that the Council will be an effective factor in bringing security to the region and in preventing any foreign interference in the affairs of the area.

"Kuwait believes that the security and protection of the Gulf is the sole responsibility of the countries of the Gulf. That is why we oppose policies claiming that security of the region calls for forign military presence, whether this comes in the form of what is called the Rapid Deployment Force or the granting of military facilities," Shaykh Sabah said.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister made a strong reference to Afghanistan and called for a quick, peaceful and just solution based on the principles of the United Nations and withdrawal of foreign troops from the Asian republic.

He expressed hopes that an end will also be found to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, "a solution that will ensure legality and justice," he said.

Shaykh Sabah called for implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia and said the five Western countries, and the United States in particular, should exercise effective pressure on the South African Government.

He expressed Kuwait's full support for the black majority in South Africa and the imposition of complete sanctions on this racialist government to force it to abide by U.N. declarations."

In a specific reference to the non-alignment [as received] group, Shykh Sabah said, the movement has proved its effectiveness despite the problems it had to face.

Turning to the Middle East, Shaykh Sabah said the human rights principles advocated by the United Nations "remain meaningless as long as the Middle East crisis and the problems of the Palestinians remain unsolved."

He strongly attacked the United States and said it "continued to threaten peace in the region." "Israel would not have been able to continue its occupation of Arab lands had it not been for American support," the foreign minister emphasized.

Renewing Kuwait's full support to efforts of the Arab Mediation Committee on Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah noted that those efforts have started to show good results. Kuwait is determined to continue with these efforts until normal conditions return to Lebanon, he pledged. "But we believe that the best guarantee for peace in Lebanon lies in Israel's stopping of its aggressive acts against this war-torn country," he added.

Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies were also best revealed by its attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor in June, he said, adding, this constitutes a threat to all people of the world.

The United States hold a special responsibility in putting an end to Israel's irresponsible behaviour: it is the full and continued U.S. support that has made Israel a major threat to all countries of the region.

Referring to the Camp David agreement, Shaykh Sabah noted that despite claims to the contrary, it has not brought peace.

A Middle East peace settlement could only be realized through participation of all major parties involved, particularly the PLO, complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands including Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, Shaykh Sabah told the assembly.

AMIR URGES RELATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPE

LD301251 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Sep (KUNA) -- King Khalid of Saudi Arabia today received a verbal message from Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the contents of which have been officially disclosed.

The message was conveyed by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Aqiqi, who arrived here last night at the start of a tour to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes in addition to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman.

It has been mentioned in Kuwait that the message deals with a tour by Shaykh Jabir to four East European states and Turkey earlier this month. Following his tour, the amir called on the Arab Gulf states to establish relations with the socialist camp in order to achieve a balance in their relations between East and West.

None of the states of the Council, with the exception of Kuwait, has relations with communist states. Shaykh Jabir also stated that he will be submitting the subject to the summit conference of the heads of the six states to be held in Saudi Arabia this November.

QATAR

PAPERS CRITICIZE FRENCH, BRITISH STANDS ON PLO

GF301153 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Manama, 30 Sep (GNA) -- Several Gulf newspapers have criticized British and French stands toward the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB says in an editorial that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to recognize the PLO reflects the reality and danger of British objectives, which are hostile toward Arabs. Mrs Thatcher pretends to have forgotten that British policy has supported terrorism since the Balfour Declaration. The newspaper affirms the necessity of confronting this policy because of the danger it constitutes to the Arab nation.

The newspaper expresses regret that Mrs Thatcher labelled the PLO a terrorist organization in a recent statement in Kuwait. At the same time, she ignored the terrorism the Zionists are carrying out against the Arab nation.

The newspaper also says that French President Francois Mitterrand's failure to recognize the PLO does not serve peace in the Middle East. France should change its stand in order to lead the recognition of the PLO.

The Qatari English-language newspaper GULF TIMES has called on Great Britain to assume a stand toward the PLO on the same level of its friendship with Arab countries, particularly the Gulf countries. The paper refers to the fact that the British prime minister's insistence on nonrecognition of the PLO conflicts with British friendship with the Arab world.

The newspaper questions the usefulness of resorting to the West in an attempt to establish a just peace in the Middle East. It says that there is hope that PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat's upcoming visit to Japan will enable him to discuss a resolution to this problem.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### YAMANI SAYS AWACS HITCH WOULD AFFECT OIL POLICY

PM301405 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 81

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Yamani in London: We Hope To Unify OPEC Oil Prices by End of Year"]

[Excerpts] London -- Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has expressed the hope that it will be possible to unify oil prices by the end of this year, saying that he sees no valid reason to prevent this.

Shaykh Yamani was addressing a conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" attended by more than 400 oil and money experts. He reviewed OPEC's progress since 1974, pointing out that the value of oil exports increased from $115 billion in that year to $228 billion in 1980. He said the average annual growth rate of OPEC exports between 1974 and 1980 was 18.2 percent, while that of imports reached 28.5 percent.

Speaking about the aid which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has given in the past few years, he said that during the period 1976-1980, the kingdom gave $20 billion in the form of grants and loans on easy terms to more than 60 developing countries, representing $4 billion annually.

On the multilateral and regional level, Shaykh Yamani said the Kingdom contributed $3 billion to regional financial establishments and about $1 billion to OPEC funds.

The kingdom gave the IMF $8 billion and the World Bank $3 billion. Shaykh Yamani said that the Kingdom this year alone has given the IMF a $10 billion loan, which spared the bank the need to borrow from private institutions at a high interest rate.

#### AWACS Deal

Outside the context of money and oil Shaykh Yamani replied to a question regarding the AWACS aircraft. He said U.S. inability to sell radar planes to Saudi Arabia because of congressional opposition would change Riyadh's moderate policy in the world oil market. Shaykh Yamani said a failure to sell AWACS planes to his country would be regrettable and frustrating.

## UAE

### DAILY SAYS WEINBERGER REVEALS 'HOSTILE U.S. PLANS'

GF301655 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Hitting the Gulf With the Gulf"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's "testimony" before a congressional committee yesterday exposes part of the U.S. plan to intervene in the Arabian Gulf. The plan is based on "convincing" the Arabs that Israel is not a threat to oil wells and installations in the Arabian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula; rather, the threat could come from Iran, Iraq, the PDRY and the Soviet Union. This implies that the United States wants and plans to divide the Arabian Gulf states into Arab and non-Arab blocs and involve the Arabian Peninsula states in political disputes or even military conflicts. Meanwhile, Washington would continue to pump its arms and spying instruments into the region in order to harvest the fruit of the inter-Arab dispute and the inter-Gulf conflict. This means there will be more usurpation of Arab resources and more strategic hegemony over the will of the region's people.

The initiative of the Gulf policy that is governed by high national interests, joint struggle against Israel and its allies, and confirmation of the principle of confrontation of the anti-Arab alliance is the only means to thwart the hostile U.S. plans announced by Weinberger and [U.S. Chief of Staff David] Jones yesterday. The initiative alone is capable of stopping the Iraq-Iran war and of leading to a sensible method to solve all problems that may arise among the region's states. The initiative can even be a major contribution to solving the real problems created by the colonizers before they were expelled from the region. Among these real problems is the well-known question of borders.

### ENVOY DELIVERS MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

GF301516 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Sep (GNA) -- Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Saybut, director of the president's office and the Mauritanian president's envoy, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after a 3-day visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour of a number of area countries. During the visit, the Mauritanian envoy delivered a written message from President Muhammad Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of Mauritania, to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message is related to bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

The Mauritanian envoy's tour includes Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, in addition to the UAE.

## PDRY

### ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN ADEN

EA301173 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Economic talks began this morning at the Ministry of Installations between the PDRY and the USSR on bilateral economic and technical cooperation. The Yemeni side was led by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and minister of installations, while the Soviet side was led by Comrade Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Soviet economic delegation led by Mordvinov arrived in Aden yesterday. During its visit it will hold talks with a number of state officials concerning economic and financial relations within the framework of the developing relations between the two friendly countries.

## YAR

### SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

JN291826 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, left San'a' this morning after participating in our people's celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution.

Lieutenant General (Sormoza), deputy chief of staff of the Soviet Air Force and a member of the delegation made a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY. He said: Upon leaving your beautiful country, we would like to express our sincere feeling for the warm welcome and hospitality we were accorded. We wish the friendly Yemeni people, who are proceeding on the road of transformations for which the 26 September revolution took place, progress and prosperity.

He concluded: We also wish success to the Yemeni Armed Forces which are protecting the revolutionary gains with extreme heroism.

The Soviet delegation was seen off at the airport by the deputy chief of staff, the escort mission, commanders of several armed forces units, a representative from the Foreign Ministry, a representative of the armed forces Foreign Relations Department, the Soviet ambassador in San'a' and embassy staff.

### PRIME MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 29 SEP

JN292040 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani held a press conference this afternoon which was attended by representatives of various Arab and foreign newspapers and magazines as well as news correspondents in San'a'. At the beginning of the conference, information Minister Hasal al-Lawzi thanked the prime minister for attending this conference in order to speak to the journalists, although he had just returned from a trip a few hours before.

Prime Minister al-Iryani then talked about various aspects of our country's domestic and foreign policies. He outlined the main pinciples and pillars of these policies which stem from the Yemeni people's nobility, faith, genuineness of their pan-Arab belonging and adherence to the faithful causes of the Arab nation as well as the just causes of humanity. The prime minister also underlined the YAR's advocacy of positive neutralism and nonalignment.

The prime minister then reviewed Yemen's experience in the economic and social development process, the accomplishments of the 3-year development program, the first 5-year plan, as well as the features of the second 5-year plan.

He then touched on our country's democratic course under the leadership of the brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, a course stemming from the higher interests of our country and the interests of our Arab nation.

Regarding the unity steps, the prime minister stressed that the dialogue between the two parts of the homeland is progressing consistently and is achieving daily tangible fruition, represented in the establishment of joint national organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS, SPEECHES CLOSE NDP CONGRESS

Closing Recommendations

NC302102 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1848 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decision on the occasion of the holy Al-Adha feast to pay a grant of 10-day's salary, not less than 10 pounds and not exceeding 50 pounds, to all government and public sector employees, whether on temporary or permanent basis, as well as to the armed forces, police and special cadres. This decision also applies to pensioners and those on social security according to rules applied last year. This was announced by Vice President Husni Mubarak at the closing session of the National Democratic Party [NDP] General Congress.

At the closing session of the NDP Second General Congress, Vice President Husni Mubarak announced that next year will witness one of the most important events in our history, that is, the completion of the liberation of Egyptian soil. He stressed that we all will be with the leader when he raises the Egyptian flag on Rafah and Sharm ash-Shaykh on 25 April. Thus, he said, we will open a new, bright and hopeful page in our history. Mubarak added that the slogans of national unity, democracy and discipline are not haphazard, but a result of a full realization of the national awarness. He stressed that there will be no retraction on democracy, abolition of or fight with the opposition or return to the one-party system or dictatorship.

Mubarak said that the NDP approves of the program the government drew up this month to achieve discipline in all fields. He said: We shoulder the responsibility of achieving this program. Following his speech, Mubarak announced the formation of the NDP Political Bureau as follows:

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, chairman of the NDP;

Husni Mubarak, NDP secretary general;

Dr Mustafa Khalil, NDP deputy leader for external affairs;

Dr Sufi Abu Talib, chairman of the NDP parliamentary body;

The members of the NDP Political Bureau are: Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council; Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, deputy prime minister; Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, minister of state for education and scientific research; Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance; Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production; Mukhtar Hani, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for culture; Muhammad Rashwan, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; and Mansur Hasan.

The NDP General Congress unanimously approved this namelist.

Then Husni Mubarak announced the recommendations and resolutions adopted by tne NDP Congress. In the field of foreign policy, the NDP Congress emphasized that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that settling this issue is the basis for a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

The NDP Congress called for a mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians and for the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile. It called on the Arabs to stand up effectively to dangers threatening the area.

The NDP Congress praised President Ja'far Numayri's initiative to regain Arab solidarity. It welcomed the final arrangements for complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April next year. The NDP Congress recommended that Egypt refuse to participate in the forthcoming African summit conference, if it convenes in Tripoli, Libya.

The NDP Congress stressed the importance of President as-Sadat's forthcoming visit to the PRC, Japan and the DPRK, and of strengthening relations with the Latin American countries as well as Egypt's commitment to the goals and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It condemned the latest Soviet attempt to strike at national unity and social peace and the Soviet Union's continuing blatant intervention in Afghanistan.

The NDP Congress praised UN efforts to maintain world peace and security. It stressed the need to strengthen and develop the armed forces and to maintain the peace momentum. It expressed constant readiness to support and help Arab and friendly countries against external dangers.

Regarding the external field, the NDP Congress stressed the need to continue work with the same seriousness and determination to secure the internal front in the face of hostile elements in Egypt and abroad to achieve discipline and to end the lack of discipline and laxity in society.

Regarding NDP organization and membership affairs, the NDP emphasized that it will take action to expand and spread membership in all spheres. In economic affairs and production, the NDP Congress recommended holding debate quickly to approve a new 5-year plan characterized by firmness and commitment in all sectors, particularly commodities, to ensure a high rate of income growth of not less than 10 percent.

In agriculture and food security, the NDP Congress stressed the need to retain agricultural land, banning building on it and the adoption of a three-crop cycle to achieve self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs. It also recommended speedy action to implement the infrastructure projects.

In transport and communications, the NDP recommended speedy action to implement the projects of two-way railways, to improve existing ports and to implement the construction of the ports of (Ad-Dukhaylah) and Damietta and the Nile bridges. It also recommended giving priority to dirt roads linking the provinces.

In supplies and trade, the NDP Congress recommended that supplies and foodstuffs available on the market must be sufficient to achieve self-sufficiency. It also recommended quick action to mechanize all bakeries, increasing the number of supply distribution centers and the shares of governorates having these supplies. It recommended the continuation of providing clothing to university students.

In education, the NDP Congress recommended the drawing up of a timetable to prepare and implement education projects in line with the new education law, expanding technical education and linking the acceptance of students by universities to development plans.

In the field of self-rule, the NDP Congress recommended that quick action be taken to issue executive bylaws for Law 50 of 1981 regarding self-rule. The governorates should take interest in the problems of housing and public utilities. It also recommended the implementation of food security projects.

In the field of religious affairs, the NDP Congress recommended the issuance of legislation banning the use of places of worship for political seminars or party propaganda. It also recommended quick action to annex all civil mosques to the Ministry of Religious Trusts and to take care of religious culture and education in the various stages of education. It recommended strengthening government supervision of all private religious schools, ending the activities of missionary societies, confronting alien creeds and subversive ideas, calling into account the agents of athiesm and communism and withdrawing the nationality of any Egyptian who exploits religion in activities counter to national security and national unity.

In the field of youths, the NDP Congress recommended taking full care of youths and that the youth organization in the NDP take a suitable position in the priorities of party action. In culture and information, it recommended reconsideration of the publications law, reorganization of the culture organs, completion of the debate on the cultural action project and strengthening radio and television programs.

In journalism, the NDP Congress recommended strengthening journalism as the fourth estate as well as the Higher Press Council and completing press formations through election.

In the sphere of popular development, the NDP Congress recommended that all government organs increase cooperation and coordination with the national banks and companies established by the popular development committees.

In the domain of health and family organization, the NDP Congress recommended expanding government efforts and implementing its commitment to health insurance so that the health services will cover 3 million citizens. It recommended taking the necessary steps to guide the use of medicines.

In housing and construction, the NDP Congress recommended that studies and blueprints for the present communities be prepared and that licenses to build industrial installations in inhabited areas be stopped. It recommended expansion of establishing new communities and moving certain ministries and bodies to the new cities, expansion in establishing agricultural-industrial cities, establishment of areas that attract population for settlement and concentration on self-sufficiency in building materials.

In social affairs, the NDP Congress recommended total commitment to the basic principles of the social insurance law and that the As-Sadat salary be paid to all persons who apply for it, focusing on completing social insurance to all persons entitled to it and enacting a suitable law for divorced housewives, expanding branches of the Nasir Social Bank and refiguring the lump sum aid and other aids paid in emergencies to meet the rising cost of living.

## As-Sadat Speech

NC301735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1652 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the closing sesison of the Second National Democratic Party Congress in Cairo--live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, in the name of God, in the name of God. [prolonged applause and cheers] In the name of God, brothers and sisters, brothers and sisters [prolonged cheers and applause], in the name of God. Brothers and sisters members of the national congress: On your behalf I address a special greeting to our brothers and kinfolk in Sudan. [applause and cheers] I address a special greeting to our kinfolk in Sudan [applause].

I address on your behalf and on behalf of all the Egyptian people, to our kinfolk and brothers in Sudan and to our brother President Ja'far Numayri [applause], who insisted on sharing with us this grand celebration of the convening of our second party congress. We tell him: We are with you. We are your kinfolk. We are from the same womb. We are blood relatives. We are with you through good and bad times. [applause and cheers]

Through you I address myself to every man and woman, to every child who lives on our sacred soil in the big city and the small city, in remote village or nearby, west of the canal or east of the canal. Through you I address myself to all the people of Egypt--Egypt, one family and one element; Egypt, the faith in the heavenly religions; Egypt, monotheism and unity; Egypt, the love that drives out hatred and the hateful; Egypt, the tolerant, that drives out the fanatics, the enemies of the homeland and religion; Egypt, the building of the spirit and mankind and the building of the happy home and honorable life; Egypt which rejects and has rejected those who ruin the one heart or who try to tear apart the one body. [applause]

I speak to all of them through you and my words fall short of true expression. We have experienced here a magnificent epic in the past 3 days. That epic began 28 September. This day has its significance. Last year, we pledged to mark 28 September each year as the beginning of our party's great congress during which we debate all our achievements, put touches to new achievements and make ourselves account for our actions. We pledged that 28 September each year should mark the beginning of this congress. We are fulfilling our pledge today.

The day of 28 September is the anniversary of the departure of 'Abd an-Nasir. It is my firm belief that this congress is more lasting than any statute and more eternal than any deed by which we try to eternalize 'Abd an-Nasir. It is my firm belief that our annual meeting on the anniversary of his departure is higher and nobler than all other signs of eternalization because we meet as the party's congress, which consists of 4,000 men and women representing the people of Egypt. The people of Egypt are the people of loyalty. The people of Egypt are the people of one family. The people of Egypt are the people of nobility, and loyalty is one of their high values.

Our meeting this year on this date is the beginning of the honoring and immortalization of a man who worked for Egypt until the last moment of his life. He worked for his Arab nation until the last moment in his life. We greet him on this day each year when we meet, account for what we did, review our plans and plan our future. Thus, 'Abd an-Nasir will be always among us. [applause]

This is the first significance of this great historical meeting which takes place during a decisive stage of our development. In the past 3 days you heard at the 19 congressional committees statements by the vice president, party secretary general, party deputy leader, deputy prime ministers and more than 12 ministers. You also hard their ministries' plans and projects to be implemented next year to tackle the problems of the masses in every field -- food security, housing, foreign policy, national security, agriculture and irrigation, manpower, religious affairs, social affairs and insurance, education and scientific research, electricity and petroleum, culture and information, health and family and transport and communications.

The day before yesterday was one of my happiest days in the past 11 years of my presidency. You placed your trust in me.

From my place here I see represented before me all the people of Egypt from the far east to the far west, from the far north to the far south, from Sinai, from every spot on Egypt's land -- you were before me, the people of Egypt -- 4,000 men and women representing the people of Egypt and the will of Egypt, representing the Egyptian family.

I listened with you to the leaders of the National Democratic Party [NDP] whether from the executive authority, the legislative authority, or the party. The two wings of the party are the executive authority and the legislative authority. You were before me, and I listened with you to the statements of the leaders of the NDP. I was very happy because the state of institutions has become complete. I was very happy, while speaking to you, that the problems of Egypt were presented to you with scientific methods, with planning, the most modern of this age, and with all sincerity and impartiality. Complete plans were also presented to you on everything our people complain about and on everything we want to build for our people. They pertain to food security, housing, religious affairs, new societies and housing, agriculture, irrigation, transportation and communication, electricity, oil, science and scientific research, and insurance. This is a state of institutions.

I was very happy that every NDP leader spoke to us the day before yesterday here, and they and their colleagues spoke to you yesterday in the committee. I was very happy. The state's institutions have been established. Egypt and Egypt's firm, solid and stable system has been founded on leaders each one spoke to you and you heard him. Each one was at the level of responsibility and higher. Each one is fulfilling his responsibility silenty. None tried to hide a single fact from you.

When the deputy prime minister for economic affairs stood here, he asked for your help against the currency brokers. No one tried to hide anything from you at all. This is Egypt, the state of institutions. This is the NDP, your party, [applause] your party. This is the NDP, your party. Without your support it cannot stay in power a minute. It depends on your support. It depends on your will.

What you have done this year, since the meeting of your congress last year and until its scheduled meeting this year -- and every year, God willing -- has not been done in the past 100 years of Egypt's history. We shall hand over the banners to those who come after us so that the NDP can remain a guarantee, security and safety to all the people of Egypt.

The third thing [as heard] is the three slogans we adopted for our congress this year:

National unity, democracy and discipline. The three are connected and interlinked and we cannot separate them from each other. These slogans are national unity, democracy and discipline.

You will remember that in my speech to you last year I spoke about the principles of our congress. The three battles of building peace, democracy and prosperity were the landmarks of the past congress. I asked you then that we build the Egyptian man on the basis of faith in God and self-confidence. I also asked that the national creed take precedence over the political creed. This was to say that Egypt should be above parties, leaders, emotionalism and rancor -- above everything. All of us should keep Egypt away from all these slips. Egypt has taught us that it is the land of nobility, loyalty and values. I also told you last year -- let us never place ourselves and never place yourselves in a position of defense. Never! We have nothing to fear and we have nothing to defend before anybody. Never!

This was last year. This year we face the three issues of national unity, democracy and discipline. We met in this hall last year and you issued your resolutions. You heard the two wings of the party's authority -- the executive and legislative -- regarding our achievements. However, there was a very important achievement. You heard me speak about national unity in 1980, precisely on 14 May, 8 years after the start of the sedition. I do not want to call it a sectarian sedition, because we are not a sectarian country. Let us call it religious sedition. This sedition began in 1972. You heard me explaining what I was facing at the time. This sedition continued until 1980. I poke about the attempts at leadership by the church.

Events escalated last year. The situation was charged on the other side among the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood. You heard me explain the situation to the two parliament councils -- the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council -- and to the advisers. All of you and the people heard the resolutions which I adopted to stop this sedition -- the religious sedition -- which would have harmed this country more than anything in the past, had it been destined to take its course.

The most perilous thing for us to do is to be divided, and the most perilous thing that can happen to us is for some -- Muslims or Copts -- to exploit religious feelings for political ends. This is the most dangerous thing that could happen to this country, and we should know, for we have experienced this. We experienced it in the fourties when the Muslim Brotherhood established their secret organization and conducted their dealings with the An-Nuqrashi government, then, later on, with Ibrahim 'Abd al-Hadi. Our second experience with this came after the 23 July Revolution -- in 1953 and 1954. Then in 1965 as well. You also heard me saying this in the sixties as well when I spoke with my friend, the late Pope (Kirillos). In the sixties, when he was in Ethiopia, he felt that something was brewing. He was asked to participate in this something. So, he terminated his trip and returned to Egypt, because the plot was intended to take place here in Egypt. He returned to Egypt and, as I told you, no one knows about this. The man, God have mercy on his soul, was a dear friend. He did not discuss this with anybody but went to 'Abd an-Nasir's house and requested that [new] churches be built. 'Abd an-Nasir gave his permission for the construction of 50 churches. The sedition being planned at that time in Ethiopia was not discussed at all. Therefore, it must be said that we lived this kind of struggle before -- whether this refers to the Muslims or the Copts. The aim was, without the shadow of a doubt, to strike against the people of Egypt. Because of this, when you adopted the slogan of national unity, democracy and discipline, this was the issue of the hour indeed: national unity. Our God, praise his name, tell us in the Koran to say: "We believe in God, and in what has been revealed to us, and what was revealed to Abraham, Isma'il, Isaac and Jacob and the tribes, and in (the books) given to Moses, Jesus and the prophets, from their Lord; we make no distinction between one another among them, and to God do we bow our will (in Islam)."

This is the order of our God to us: He orders us to believe in God when he says: "We believe in God, and in what has been revealed to us, and what was revealed to Abraham, Isma'il, Isaac and Jacob and the tribes, and in (the books) given to Moses, Jesus and the prophets, from their lord; we make no distinction between one another among them, and to God do we bow our will (in Islam)." [repeated verse as heard] This is our Islamic creed. So how can some try to portray or imagine a sedition based on religious grounds? This is divine to us. This perversity! This attempt to exploit religious sensitivities to attain political goals! This is what I said and announced and made the latest referendum about.

Our people have said their word. Some 11 million said "yes," and only 60,000 said "no." This is indeed our people. Perhaps this result will touch senseless hearts and reach blind eyes, and thus they will be deterred. "The blind and the seeing are not alike; nor are the depths of darkness and the light, nor are (chilly) shade and the (genial) heat of the sun; nor are alike those that are living and those that are dead. God can make any that he wills to hear; but thou canst not make those to hear who are (buried) in graves." [Koranic verse] [applause, cheers and shouts of "God is greater."]

They wanted it to be an overpowering sedition. They wanted to use it to strike at the Egyptian people's unity. However, and as they have been throughout history and for thousands of years, the Egyptian people will remain as they were -- one people and one will, absorbing all the invaders and colonialists but never assimilating with anybody.

This has been the outstanding event since my meeting with you last year and until my meeting with you today. However, this event is surrounded by things that laid the groundwork for it. You know that since I assumed office and removed the centers of power in May 1971, you remember that the leftist elements made an attempt to strike at the regime. The reason is that they then dominated the information media, the press and culture. They also dominated some vocational unions. After the 15 May revolution, they realized that their turn would come. Therefore, they tried to attack the regime or to do anything against it. In accordance with traditional communist methods they had learned, they resorted to the places of groupings, such as the trade unions.

You heard me say that until Dr Mustafa Khalil took its reins in his hands, the engineers union continued to be exploited by a dominating faction in the name of the engineers. This faction perpetrated everything against the regime. The same thing existed in the journalists union and in the bar association. This thing ended in the engineers union when Dr Mustafa Khalil took its reins in his hands and became the engineers doyen. He was followed by Engineer 'Uthman. However, in the journalists union the matter remained until last year. When the journalists went to the union, they indeed made their choice, which was correct for their country and people and for the achievements of their people -- and the matter ended in the journalists union. However, there are still in the council some who were involved in this process. Some are abroad and some in the country. This matter concerns the union and the Higher Press Council. But the matter has ended and, God willing, it will stay completed.

There is something strange regarding the lawyers union. Persons who are worse than anyone could imagine dominated the lawyers union, spoke on behalf of the lawyers in Egypt and drew up policy for Egypt. As was the case with the press and engineers unions, they used the lawyers union to attack the state and the regime.

The sectarian sedition did not spring from a vacuum. They incited some hateful and vindictive mosque preachers simultaneously. I told you the story of one of them here in Cairo. When Brother President Ja'far [Numayri of Sudan] was here last Ramadan he asked me: Do you have here in the mosque someone by the name of Shaykh Kishk? I told him yes. He asked: What did I do to him? I asked him why? He said: In cassettes that reached Sudan he insulted me. Cassettes are being recorded, and in them he attacks as he likes. He, of course, attacked me and Egypt often. Two others in Alexandria used cassettes. I viewed this atmosphere of a lack of discipline as mere individual actions that could be treated. I did not attach much more importance to them. In fact, they even continued for years and never affected even one person -- unlike their imaginings.

This was going on. When I spoke on 14 May about the opposition -- and you will remember that in my last speech while talking about democracy or the definition of democracy -- I said that party life means the rallying of all the people around clear national goals, accepted by the masses as a hope and as a plan of action, and then an honest and decent difference in views on the best way to achieve these goals. I said that party disagreement in this manner will not be defamation, distortion and interstruggle but a disagreement on ideas, methods and programs.

Regrettably, when I spoke on 14 May, they thought that I wanted to dissolve all the opposition parties. I say that there should be opposition but not casting of doubts, vituperations, insults and making the people doubt everything. This reached the point where someone wrote in his journal, saying that the casting of doubts and incitement is one of the rights of the opposition. They lost their objectivity as an opposition.

I said this on 14 May. We must try to correct the opposition experiment. But this does not mean at all -- as you have seen in your congress and as the party secretary general, Vice President Husni Mubarak, said there will be no going back on democracy' [sentence left incomplete] The fault is not in democracy or the multiplicity of parties, but the fault is in certain people.

For example, the deputy leader of a party goes to a mosque in Alexandria and mounts the pulpit of the two [mosque preachers] who were there and starts leveling insults and inciting the people to attack and insult the state. This is a deputy party leader. They are angry and ask why he was taken into custody. All those who were taken into custody, as I told you in my speech and I will repeat it before you -- and you are the ones responsible for the party and the government in your capacity as the General National Congress, which is the highest authority -- are listed here.

The statement [regarding those held in custody] said: 469 from the repudiation and renunciation groups; 235 from the Islamic groups; 100 religious extremists, including [Muslim] Brotherhood members as well as members of other Muslim societies and some imams of mosques; 259 agent provocateurs and instigators of fanaticism and mutual assaults, including both Christians and Muslims; 107 extremist and fanatic Christian leaders; 26 party members who harmed national unity, including 16 from the Grouping Party, 7 from the Labor Party and 3 reactionaries from the old Wafd Party. Then there are 12 held for contacts with the Soviets and 31 antiregime people who harmed national unity and undermined Egypt's reputation. To complete the list of 1,536 [held in custody] -- 240 were thieves and pickpockets and 57 were indicted by the prosecution in connection with Az-Zawiyah Al-Hamra' incidents.

Out of all these, there were only 26 from the parties. Sixteen of them were from the Grouping Party, 7 from the Labor Party and 3 from the Wafd Party. The 31 antiregime people held in custody include lawyers, Wafdists, [members of the old] centers of power, journalists and some personalities who really got involved in the sectarian strife but did not belong to any party.

They claimed that democracy was over because 26 [party members were arrested]. What were the 26? As I have told you, one party deputy leader took the podium in Alexandria to incite people to attack the state, with lies and abuse. Here, here in the mosques -- there is no need for a recording. The two shaykhs there in Alexandria went to the most extreme in their abuse. You heard me say that one of these, or both, spoke about Khomeyni and defended him. Well, by talking about and defending Khomeyni, you are talking about states. They do not know that a party cannot take any funds from the state budget in order to publish a newspaper, no. They claim that the newspaper MAY received 5 million pounds in public funds in order to publish. The records show who MAY's shareholders are, and how much each paid. The state budget is issued by the state. Those people have no idea about the state. They want to emulate Khomeyni. They have no idea about anything. There is a budget, a finance minister, entries, accounts and checks on accounts. When one piaster is spent wrongly, it goes on record and it goes to parliament. The impertinence -- [they claimed] that the ceremony marking the opening of the Suez Canal cost 10 million pounds and that this would have build 400 houses. That ignorant man [who claimed this] does not know that with 10 million pounds more than 400 houses can be built. [laughter]

Such was the atmosphere of indiscipline. They all imagined that this could go on, to the point that the Wafd Party -- during a meeting recorded by order of the Prosecution Department -- asked why don't the people move? After all the words uttered by Shaykh 'Id al-Mahallawi, Dr Hilmi Murd and Al-Qadi, words that move stones -- why have the people not rebelled?

I want to say that today when we talk about sectarian strife, we are talking about an atmosphere that was not created by those people I have mentioned, whether Muslims or Christians, but by this list here.

Abroad they maintained that I intended to liquidate the opposition. Opposition has no existence in Egypt. The minority parties were established in the parliament and they have no popular bases outside it. Furthermore, the recent referendum showed the size of those who voted "yes" with the NDP. Eleven million voted "yes" and all the others about 60,000. If elections were held again today, none of them would have a chance. [applause]

They maintained that this was a liquidation of the opposition at a time when we had put our signature to the establishment of the opposition. Our entire party, its deputies and I , worked for the establishment of the opposition so there would be a multiparty democracy. We amended our constitution and went along our course.

Some abroad still believe, as in the past, that an article written abroad will shake the world here. This used to happen before 23 July 1952. There has been no foreign influence in Egypt since 23 July. [applause] Now that the referendum has shown their true size abroad, all of them gathered automatically to strike at the 23 July revolution. Why? It is because the 23 July Revolution is not at all what they wrote in the newspaper AD-DA'WAH. I swear by God that if it had been necessary for me to start a new 23 July Revolution, I would have started it. This wouldn't have been a problem. What they say -- is not true that I included Articles 73 and 74 in the Constitution for this purpose. I would do so without them. I cannot stay indifferent to any person who tampers with the interests of this country. If it had been necessary to start a new 23 July Revolution, I would have done so. The revolution is 29 years old.

They wrote in the AD-DA'WAH paper again claiming that this was a coup engineered by the Americans, exactly like those who claimed that it was a coup supported by the people, and like those who dominated the lawyers association, the communists and the Islamic groups. All of them ride the same bandwagon. This is why I said "no" and that each of their papers should be placed before the people. They have published some articles abroad about the detained journalists and lawyers. This is an internal affair that concerns us. We do not have detention camps. They were apprehended in accordance with an order by the socialist prosecutor. This was an action that I initiated and put to a public referendum in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is merely a constitutional process. The socialist proescutor will conduct investigations, and those who deserve trial will be tried and the others released. This is an internal issue.

However, the main aim of the articles was to depict Egypt as unstable so that foreign capital and expertise we receive to help us in our building would stop and so that the atmosphere of security, safety and stability would be disturbed, because those who write these articles are like a gang of thieves who want to serve their selfish interests or settle their accounts with the 23 July Revolution.

As I have told you, national unity cannot be separted from democracy. These gangs tried mainly to protect themselves in a society of security and safety where no measures are taken against anybody. Nobody will take any measures against anybody else. However, when a person spreads corruption, should he escape questioning in accordance with the rule of law? No, never. Democracy, as I have said, is fiercer than dictatorship. We are defending the entire people's base and are not defending the dictator and his seat and those around him. No, we are defending the broad base. Therefore, we will be very fierce in our measures.

They have alleged that this constitutes the liquidation of the opposition. But when I gave the figures, they started reversing themselves. Naturally, the communists were not pleased and the same was true for those who are sick in the heart. But this does not perturb us in the least. What happened was that, on your behalf, I adopted the measure I deemed fit and went to the people and to you. Eleven million said "yes" while 60,000 said "no." [applause] This is a trust for which I bow my head to my people. I say that I will not use this power except as you have known me to use it -- as the head of the Egyptian family. Everything will be put in its place without hatred, despite the fact that they all harbor hatred; without malice, without revenge -- despite the fact that had they all controlled their hatred and revenge, they would have crossed the line. [sentence as received] I will not deal [with them] at all.

I told you this before. As long as you have chosen me, [applause] I insist that our society and Egypt function as one family. What is happening between us and between me and any individual of the family is along the lines of what we have grown accustomed to in Egypt, that is, the head of the family, no matter what happens, is -- in the long run -- concerned about the family and its members. [applause]

Thus, national unity had to be linked with democracy -- this was a basic thing. Why? Because democracy was used in the worst possible manner. They thought this would cover up their drawbacks and preversities and meanness. No, never! Like I told you, all they want to do -- just as the foreign papers that support them want to -- is to say that Egypt is not stable, that a coup is imminent in Egypt, that a revolution is about to happen in Egypt. But their hopes have failed.

However, in our capacity as the NDP this places new responsibilities on us, namely, this is how they are behaving and because they have a loud voice -- and we must remember that they have no need to do that here in Egypt because we all know them and know their number -- they are trying to portray a different picture of Egypt abroad. This is where the responsibility of the NDP lies. I want to empower you to implement discipline next year, God willing, on yourselves and on the people. [applause] Everywhere. They must know everywhere that the NDP is an example to and a servant of the people. In the government offices, the NDP is an example to and a servant of the people; in the streets, in the factories, at schools, in the universities. I have told my sons the young men that we have prohibited political activities at the universities. Why? So that the universities will have time to carry out their mission. In addition, we have actually banned the most important of the Islamic groups and the communists [from practicing their activities] and, thus, they are now taking a rest. No, the Islamic groups have become illegal. [applause] This is very clear. The communist organizations inside and outside the universities are illegal too. [applause] Therefore, I told my sons the young men I met at Al-Minya University -- and I will be meeting with all the university students during the coming days at the rate of one university each week -- I told them that the NDP youths should declare at the university: We, too, are NDP youths.

We have extensive credit. However, I do not want political rallies in favor of the NDP in the universities. Never! Nor do I want support nor any occupation of stadiums. Never! Let them just say: "We are NDP youths." And let them do something basic, that is, the safeguarding of academic traditions. In other words, if someone tries to hinder studies, let the NDP youths get hold of him. [applause] The same should be done to anyone who tries to attack a teacher. I shook when the dean of the Alexandria University College of Arts told me about the incident. I swear by God that I shook when I saw and heard it on television. However, the things which they have done are already past us.

Our sons, the NDP youths and all the youths of Egypt, can now hear me. If any student departs from Egypt's values, he will not remain in the university. If any student commits obscenities against his teacher, he will be expelled. If any student carries any type of weapon, he will be expelled irrevocably. It is imperative to expel irrevocably any student who hinders studies, attacks a teacher, attacks girls or attacks anything. This is because we are serious. We are serious. Some 700 million pounds of the state budget are spent on education. Furthermore, it is free of charge at all stages of education. I want to graduate doctors, engineers, lawyers and officers. I do not want to graduate rogues. Therefore, I will never condone a raised voice in the universities. I never imagined that things had gone as far as what happened to the Alexandria University College of Arts staff member. Had the governor not relinquished his post and another governor been apointed in his place, I would have brought him to task most severely, because when I asked him about this subject, he said: "This was a simple matter and it has ended." By God, in settling this matter, I wouldn't have been content until all these persons in addition to all their ilk throughout the republic had been dealt with. The amirs of the groups are now being held in custody, just as the Christian fanatics of leading families and clergymen, who number 107 persons, are being held in custody. The amirs and the Christian fanatics are being held in custody. Why? Because Egypt neither condones this nor that group. Never!

Therefore, all I am asking you to do is to enforce discipline and ethical conduct. Ethics, ethics! Regrettably, those who deal in politics in our country think that politics is divorced from ethics. This is not so! When it comes to politics, I have already said that those who are unethical in politics are also unethical in other things. Never. Ethics are indivisible.

Regrettably, the majority of these people, or 99 percent of them, have proved that they act in accordance with the practices of the pre-23 July era. They want to go back 30 years to the July Revolution. I say this to the foreigners so that they will hear me well: If the French people agree to go back on the French Revolution, we will agree to go back on our revolution. If the United States agrees to go back on its American Revolution, then we will think here about whether or not to go back on the 23 July Revolution. However, you have heard me say that this revolution is a part of this country's history, its behavior and ethics.

You heard my story about the good man, the driver in Damru Khammarah to whom I went during my escape from the concentration camp. What did I find at that place? He and his brother were wearing their gallabiyahs. They educated their 15 children, 5 of whom are doctors and include a present professor of medicine in London who was with me in the underground gallery to which I went some 37 years ago. I mean the underground gallery. They only camouflaged the clay plastering with some lime. However, it all amounts to the same thing. (as heard]

The doctor who is teaching in England is proud and happy, and I am proud and happy. How else would this have been possible? Of the 15, as I told you, 5 were doctors. The rest had high degrees. How would they have put people through college like that? It was not allowed. There was a project that I was talking about. 'Ali Mahir [former prime minister] wanted to create a college in Al-Ma'adi here, similar to England's Eton, to rear Egypt's rulers, a college that would only admit sone of the rulers, because the fee was to be 1,000 pounds a year. None of us would have appeared.

This is the 23 July Revolution. What is regrettable is that I am trying to make those people understand that the past era no longer has any foundations. It is no use, their mentality is based on bearing grudges and disgruntlement. It is a mentality that does not stem from Egypt at all. These are characteristics they have imported from abroad.

We do not deny anybody's leadership at all. We will celebrate 'Urabi's 100th anniversary. We will commemorate Mustafa Kamal. We have commemorated Muhammad Farid, and we will do that again. We will also commemorate Sa'd Zaghlul and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. [applause] Indeed, we set the date of our meeting every year to coincide with 'Abd an-Nasir's anniversary. This is the highest degree of commemoration. However, calmly, I want to say something to those who delude themselves that time can be reversed.

There were two stances [in Egypt's past history], two ultimatums. One was given to Sa'd Zaghlul when he was prime minister when the British commanding general was killed. Britain sent him an ultimatum. At that time, Sa'd Zaghlul was the leader of the nation and the Wafd Party had an overwhelming majority. A few years earlier the 1919 revolution had broken out and all the people stood like one man, but the leaders and parties wasted it. They want to waste the 23 July Revolution as they did the 1919 revolution. No, I have told you that I am prepared to start it all over again if necessary. When the ultimatum was sent to the nation's leader, Sa'd Zaghlul, he had a 99-percent majority in parliament. He was a prime minister supported by the people. He was supported in everything. The man could not accept the ultimatum, but he also could do nothing except submit his resignation.

Let us look at the second ultimatum, which was issued to 'Abd an-Nasir in 1956, so that we can see the difference between the two eras, which those people still cannot understand. The ultimatum was issued by France and Britain to 'Abd an-Nasir telling him you must pull out of the canal area to a distance of 15 kilometers. That was the ultimatum issued in agreement with Ben-Gurion with the aim of reoccupying the canal as an answer to the nationalization. 'Abd an-Nasir stood firm. He went to Al-Azhar and said we will fight. All the people supported him. [applause] On 2 November when the British and French paratroopers were landing in Port Said, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, with all the people behind him, said we will fight. Eden was at 10 Downing Street surrounded by demonstrators -- Eden the man who was attacking -- while 'Abd an-Nasir was here in an open car telling the people we will fight, and we indeed won the battle. [applause]

Why am I saying this? I am saying this so that those who still refuse to understand it may comprehend that these are two different eras. Sa'd Zaghlul could not have done more than he did. It was an era of British imperialism, the king and parties. The man also was old, nearing the end of his life. He could do no more.

Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said no to two empires which had emerged victorious from the war. They sent their jets, which attacked all our airports. Despite this, 'Abd an-Nasir said: Never. We will fight to the end. All the people rose to fight. The entire world moved as a result of Egypt's attitude and supported Egypt.

The stage [al-marhalah] has now changed. Not the stage but the concept is what has changed. Does anybody dare give a state official advice from abroad? I felt that the Russians were committing a mistake against us when they came out with the detente declaration in May 1972 and advocated military relaxation with the United States. Had we accepted military relaxation, this would have meant that Israel would always be 20 steps ahead of us. Military relaxation for us would have meant that everyone would stay quietly where he was. Israel would have been 20 steps ahead of us and I would have remained inactive. I felt this mistake by the second superpower, the first being the United States, the ally of Israel. This happened in May. In July, I summoned the Soviet ambassador to At-Tahirah Palace and told him: Write and tell the Soviet leadership that today is Sunday and that next Sunday, 17,000 Soviet experts will be expelled from the country. [applause]

Times have changed, but those who used to tremble before the king and the British cannot grasp what has changed and has taken place. This is why I said that I will have no mercy on them this time, because, despite the fact that they were protected by the rule of law and democracy and were enjoying their millions, they have been plotting to strike at the 23 July Revolution and restore the conditions which prevailed before the 23 July Revolution. They are not the only ones. The Muslim Brotherhood members are also involved, regrettably. I received a complaint from some of them, saying that At-Tilmisani advocated peace and no violence. It is true that he advocated this, but in the middle of his speeches, he used to incite the people, adding these two concepts. Furthermore, the process is one of settling accounts. What is more serious is the claim by some that the 23 July Revolution was a military coup. Who are they who claim this? They are the ones who were cowards and did not join us in the 23 July Revolution. When 'Abd an-Nasir went to them, they told him: We are still suffering wounds that 'Abd al-Hadi inflicted upon us. Leave us alone until our blood dries. They said this, because they did not expect our revolution to succeed. Today, they say that the revolution was an American coup. By God, I will never forgive them for this; they will come to know that I intend to change those concepts. They say that the United States contacted the government of Mamduh Salim, telling it to beware of the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood. Good heavens, this is the same old pattern. I said, and I am telling them: This is over and has been done away with since 23 July. There is a popular will and there is a leadership which is neither mentally submissive nor far from the people. In other words, I have compared two warnings. The first was given to Sa'd Zaghlul, who was the leader of the nation and was backed by the people, in 1924 when the sirdar was assassinated. The second warning was given to 'Abd an-Nasir, who was the leader of the nation and was backed by the people, in 1967. I told you what he did.

I told you what I did. I waged the October war. Who in the Arab nation could make the October war decision? Who? [applause and cheers] Nobody could. It is Egypt which has always been making the decision. You heard me speaking to my sons and your brothers in Ad-Daqlahiyah. You heard me saying, and I repeat: who could have made the decision of nationalizing the greatest colonialist and imperialist stronghold in the world -- the Suez Canal? To whom did this stronghold belong? It belonged to two empires that emerged victorious from the war. Who in the Arab nation could have made this decision or who in the Arab nation can make any decision today? When I waged the October war, Russia used to say "hands off Israel," and it advocated military relaxation. The United States used to say: We are completely behind Israel. Where is the strength of the October war decision? Its strength is that it was a challenge by Egypt to the two superpowers in the world. [applause] Times have changed. The ignorant people who are still living the dreams of the past must wake up. This is why I tell the NDP that you have a very great responsibility.

It is a very big responsibility, because it is our fate to face all this loose and unethical political action. What we have seen in the past period, and they say it is opposition, was a loose and unethical action lacking values. They are continuing this action. This is to the point where I was suprised to hear that the Soviet Union has become a state believing in our God.

In the AL-AHRAM nest we uncovered we found two Soviet journalists who had reached the conclusion that neither communism nor reaction, Al-Wafdism, opportunism, advocates of Nasirism or any of these has any value in this country, and that the party which has values are the Islamic groups and therefore, they said: We will work behind the Islamic groups to drive a wedge bewteen them and the state and between the Muslims and Christians. They will hit each other, and communism will be the winner in the end. All the plans seized by Nabawi [Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il] and brought to my attention are very clear and the steps are outlined.

Why did we expel the Soviet ambassador? Was it our revenge? No, it was because the Soviet ambassador himself personally received one of those plotters. We knew the seven or eight we expelled. We also knew the ambassador. I knew him. When he was appointed, Gromyko came to me. This was the last time we met. Gromyko was with me. He told me: Do you have any objections to Polyakov? I told him: No, I don't have any objections. He repeated it more than once. Why? Polyakov had been in Egypt before and was known to us. His work was known. His networks were known. I told him: No, we have no objections, because -- this is, of course, what I didn't tell him -- we do not want a new one and have to find his networks again. We knew this one.

We did not make the decision at random. Not at all. We took it because the Soviet ambassador met with the plotters. You know the situation as far as we are concerned.

As for the United States, on the other hand, we notice that all are attacking the United States -- all, the Islamic groups, the Muslim Brotherhood, the communists -- this is a matter of course for them -- Al-Wafd and the minority parties which are with us in Parliament. All of them are attacking the United States and the peace treaty. When Mustafa [Dr Mustafa Khalil] was serving as prime minister, he invited the leader of the party which used to call itself the opposition to sit with him in the Cabinet when the peace treaty was being discussed. He was sitting with the executive authority. This means there are no secrets. He expressed approval, and left and announced his approval. But he then retracted. This shows that it was a childish thing. What a shame. The fate of peoples is not a childish game. Dr Mustafa invited him and discussed the matter with him. After they gave their approval, they went back to the opposition again.

Also, the new Al-Wafd Party. The new Al-Wafd Party was in existence during the initiative. My God, what praise they made in the press for the initiative, the visit to Jerusalem, peace and so forth. The year after, when Camp David took place, the people expressed their opinion about them. They dissolved themselves. They began to express opposition. Regrettably, this is what we are facing. Therefore, we must fulfill the political duty in our country, until politicians emerge who know that ethics and man are inseparable, both in politics and elsewhere. Ethics are the basis.

Regarding our Arab brothers, I am trying to go back to them. Today Al-Qadhdhafi is playing a dangerous game. With the deal he has made with Ethiopia and South Yemen, he is playing a dangerous game, which he is no match for. He is threatening Sudan today. I tell him so he can hear me very well: Any action against Sudan, we will be at the side of Sudan the very next moment -- clearly. [applause]

In 1978 and 1979 Saudi Arabia plotted and planned against us and paid money to be used against us. They are still plotting against us to this day and will continue to do so. However, I seize this opportunity of addressing the National Congress, which represents all of Egypt, of our NDP, which has 11 million votes. I say the following: It is the right of Saudi Arabia to obtain AWACS aircraft. It has the full right to receive them. We do not care that the Saudis are cursing or attacking us. This is their right because there will be a very big question and a very big question mark: What kind of conduct is this by the United States toward its best friends? If the Saudis do not say this, then I will say it. [applause].

At the recent OPEC meeting, Saudi Arabia refused to increase the price of petroluem. Saudi Arabia inundated the petroleum market to avoid operations by the likes of Al-Qadhdhafi, who would like to turn them into blackmail operations. It inundated the market. Saudi Arabia is helping Iraq. There are those who used to obtain their petroleum from Iraq. Saudi Arabia is not supplying them with the quantities they formerly received from Iraq. All the funds of Saudi Arabia are in the United States.

If it were to withdraw its accumulated billions from the United States, then the U.S. economy, which is the strongest economy in the world, would be shaken. If Saudi Arabia is doing all this for the United States, why then should it not have the AWACS? Is it for the sake of Israel? Defense Secretary Weinberger said today at the Senate or the Congress committee that the AWACS aircraft do not constitute any threat to Israel. We do not close our minds. We have a military understanding and a political understanding, the AWACS do not represent a threat to Israel. But the failure to give the AWACS will raise a huge question mark, because Saudi Arabia is the best U.S. friend in the region. It has done and is still doing all that I said for the United States. The question mark is how will the U.S. decision be taken? I do not say this, because I need anybody from Saudi Arabia. I am telling you that our relations are severed and that they are in one valley and we are in another. However, what is right must be said. [applause]

One last word I want to say to my sons in the Islamic groups. Today, there were official reports from Iran to the effect that, during the past 3 months, about 1,429 persons have been executed in Iran. By whom? By the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Constitution and the Islamic state. The same Islamic state for which some groups here were preaching and asking the imams of the mosques to preach about and attack anyone who said a word against Khomeyni, who has harmed Iran. They did this publicly! When I say that there should be no politics in religion and no religion in politics, I also say that Islam is a religion and a state. Yes, a state and a religion. We have adopted this and said that the Shari'ah is the basic source of legislation.

I want to reassure my sons, the Copts, that nothing will be implemented against their laws. Never. However, during the next phase I will ask that matters related to the personal status law and the like be drawn up before we issue the law. Why? So we will not draw up anything against Christian law -- under the allegation that the source of state legislation is Islamic legislation.

The Islamic Shari'ah is for Muslims. Indeed, 100 percent. As for the Christians, their religion applies to them. However, this does not mean that religion can be embroiled in politics or that politics can be embroiled in religion.

When religion and politics are intermixed, well, here is the result, there you are, Khomeyni! Can anyone believe that in the span of only 3 months, 1,429 people have been killed? This was stated in an official statement issued by Khomeyni. What then? What does Khomeyni now officially say? In their country they now say: God is great and Khomeyni is even greater. The president of the republic kisses the hand of Khomeyni in order to take from him the letter of appointment in accordance with the Islamic Constitution. Does the Islamic Constitution then install someone in office for the president of the republic to kiss his hand? This is what happens in the Islamic state. What does the infallible [imam] say, and in their country he is infallible, even more than the prophets? He says: Assassinations strengthen the republic. This is published in all the newspapers. Read it! Assassinations strengthen the republic. Murder, bloodshed and the ruination which he has wreaked, all these things, strengthen the republic. He also says that voting is a divine duty. They must vote in the elections to replace those who are killed. One president fled, while another one was killed with the prime minister. Today, a plane exploded with their defense minister, the chief of staff, the air force commander and the commander of the Islamic guard on board. Yet, all this is in the interest of the republic and in the interest of the infallible imam.

I tell my sons, the members of the Islamic groups: My sons, do not believe the impostors who are trying to use you in fulfilling their objectives. All their objectives have nothing to do with Islam, absolutely nothing. These are mundane, despicable and cheap objectives, because they use the guise of religion, while religion has nothing to do with these objectives.

Sons, and here I tell it to the National Congress and to the Egyptian people, let no one be carried away. This is because I do not want to strike any of my sons. Never! I am holding the heads of the sedition. Do not try to do as was done by a boy last Friday. He hears me now because he is at large.

I will never be merciful and religion will never be exploited in politics, nor will politics be exploited in religion, regardless of the cost. I say so. If governments of An-Nuqrashi or of Ibrahim 'Abd al-Hadi were capable of achieving this objective, and their governments were minority governments, we would have won by 11 million votes. We will crush any attempt. Egypt must remain the country of stability, safety and security. Egypt must remain an island of safety and security, as God almighty wants it to be. Egypt must remain the guardian of democracy and of all the people's achievements made through the 23 July Revolution. Any attempt to strike at stability or to strike at safety and security will be met with the utmost degree of crushing severity. I say this to free my conscience, and the escapees can hear me. Let them know that I am aware of the fact that the news has reached them.

After all these things, I just want a word with the foreign correspondents in our country. I would like them to project the image as it is. We have no censorship over foreign correspondents. There is censorship in Israel, but I do not impose it here. All that I am asking them to do is to convey facts. When a rancorous person, a hater or an opportunist says something, let them not describe him as a member of the opposition. The reason is that the "word" opposition is holy to people abroad; they believe it. However, when a hater dons the cloak of opposition, do not call him a member of the opposition. Say he is rancorous. Why? Because for him to be a member of the opposition he must be a party member. His party must adhere to the norms of opposition, abide by the country's national objectives and differ over platforms, exactly as all the things I have talked about. However, when just anyone tells them: "I am a member of the opposition," while he is full of hatred, then this is a pity. Why! Because they distort the facts to their people.

We are not at all prepared to place ourselves in a position of defense. We are not and, God willing, will never be on the defensive, never.

In the past 3 days you have heard about the achievements of your party. I am satisfied with them. What has been completed and is ready for inauguration and what is now being accomplished is something that had never before happened in Egypt's history. It suffices to mention the As-Salihiyah project or other industrial projects throughout the country. Over 10 or 12 projects are ready for inauguration and production. All this is continuing.

God willing, next year in April we will all celebrate the return of our territory in Sinai. We will also celebrate the 30th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution.

What I promised you, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, has, with God's will, been fulfilled. This year is better than last year and next year will, God willing, be better than this year.

You have heard what [Oil Minister] Hilal said about oil. We are no longer in need. We get 9 billion [as heard] from oil. Two go to the companies. We consume four. We want to reduce our consumption a little in order to increase our investment in new land, new homes, new jobs and more property for the people. In 3 or 4 days I will open a whole city near Cairo, including schools, houses and everything. The people will see it all on television. As I have said, this is a assault on our problems. We are not just talking about a few residential units, no, it is a complete city, and near it, three of four other cities are being built. This is in addition to the As-Salihiyah project.

Thanks unto God, we are on a sound course and our planning is sound. With God's care and blessing, we build and develop. Many states are unable to achieve what we are achieving. Let us maintain this and let us advise those renegades amongst us before we strike them. Let every man and woman in the NDP set an example. Women in the NDP are not treated the same as they are treated by the Muslim groups. To us, the woman is the first school [applause], which builds the generations of this country. This is why if we ignore her teachings, no sound generations will merge at all. To us, the woman has her own special standing and she enjoys all her rights, as stipulated by the truly tolerant Islamic law and not by the distorted versions of Islam presented by some people.

Let every man and every woman in the NDP set an example in discipline, as I said, in every place, at all times and in everything.

I will conclude with the words I concluded my previous speech with. Allow me to again express my feelings of great pride because of you and our people, as we all live in a strong Egypt and as Egypt sets the supreme example to the whole world in the preservation of unity. Individuals are all mortals, but Egypt is immortal -- Egypt eptomizes safety and security, love, tolerance and faith, unity and cohesion, Muslims and Copts, one people and one race. Long live Egypt, by all the people of Egypt, for all the people of Egypt. Peace and God's blessings be with you.

Muhyi Ad-Din Speech

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[Speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din at the opening of the Second Congress of the National Democratic Party -- NDP -- at Cairo university -- live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, thanks unto God and prayer and peace for God's messenger: Our second congress is being held today following a year rich with work, effort and achievement in all fields since the convention of our party's first congress. Our congress is also being held following two new revolutionary achievements led by our faithful President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat [applause], who firmly confronted the attempts by a sinister group that disregarded all principles and laws to create a sectarian sedition among the sons of the nation. He immediately adopted deterrent measures to confront this danger, using his authority under Articles 73 and 74 of the Constitution. He submitted these measures in a referendum to the people, who unanimously supported them, which gives the strongest proof that the president completely feels the pulse of the masses and knows what they want just as the people -- groups and individuals -- believe in him as president, leader and teacher. [cheers and applause]

This was a new, full-scale revolution aimed at consolidating the foundations of national unity and the spiritual, cultural and genuine ethical ideals with which Egypt has been a precursor among all civilizations.

The second revolutionary achievement was a direct outcome of t e president's statement to the nation on 14 September. In that statement he called for immediate action to achieve discipline in Egyptian society and eliminate all aspects of indiscipline. This was followed by extensive studies by the Cabinet and its committees. This resulted in the issuance of a comprehensive statement containing a set of immediate and protracted measures, aiming at ushering in a new stage of serious and disciplined work in all fields at preparing all conditions that will help increase production and improve services in all the state's utilities.

Undoubtedly, the NDP and its various organs will play a key and basic role in enlightening the masses about what the new stage requires in terms of responsibility, efforts and serious and diligent work.

Mr President, members of the congress, the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the first congress of the NDP -- the party which truly expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of our people and which is leading national action in the Egyptian arena -- have been strictly adhered to by the government, which is honored by the fact that the president is also the leader of the NDP. [applause] In carrying out its tasks, the government has adhered to the basic national line prescribed by these recommendations and resolutions.

Today, we pause to review the course we have negotiated, make a statement of account on what we have accomplished and look to future horizons which are bright and promising, with God's help. We will benefit from the experiments and lessons of the past so that we can fulfill our mission and achieve our people's objectives and hopes.

The government has prepared a booklet containing a summary of its achievements. Undoubtedly while reading it you have noticed the great effort made in all spheres of national action. I will speak to you about the details of these achievements by their excellencies the deputy prime ministers and the brother ministers. I will mention here outlines of these achievements and some important plans and projects the government intends to implement in the coming stage, God willing.

Regarding our foreign policy, the Egyptian stand toward the autonomy talks always stems from the conviction that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict and that peace is indivisible from it. On this premise and in accordance with the Camp David agreement on the framework for peace in the Middle East, the Egyptian side has been eager to make its stand clear and to insist that full Palestinian autonomy should be established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

At one time in view of divergent viewpoints by Egyptian and Israeli sides on the concept of autonomy and its role as a natural prelude to the Palestinian people exercising their right to self-determination, Egypt decided to suspend the autonomy talks.

The circumstances of U.S. elections last November, the subsequent coming to power of a new U.S. Administration and the advancement of the date of the Israeli elections led Egypt to adopt a wait-and-see attitude until the Israeli side was in a position to adopt the necessary steps and decisions to put the autonomy talks on the right track.

President Reagan's administration has explained that it considers the Camp David agreement the basis of any move to establish peace. Our two countries' common strategic view has also been the basis for the establishment of coordination between the two sides in confronting the dangers surrounding the area.

Then on 23 and 24 September, Cairo witnessed the resumption of the autonomy talks following their suspension. The three parties -- Egypt, Israel and the United States -- participated in these talks.

Egypt is working to make the resumption of these talks a new and serious stage and step toward achieving the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The Egyptian People's Assembly has approved the multinational force that will keep peace following the total Israeli withdrawal that will take place at 1300 on 25 April 1982 -- not later than that date. [applause]

As for the situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds, it suffices to note the consistency of Egypt's strategic line compared with the utter failure of the rejectionist states to offer any real alternative and with the clear instability in the Arab area, which has missed Egypt's traditional leading role -- all these factors combined have contributed to the existence of a strong undercurrent that is calling for a reconciliation with Egypt and recognizing its vanguard role in the Arab and Islamic world. The decision to exchange ambassadors between Egypt and Sudan was a step of great significance. [applause]

As for our activity in the African Continent, it reflects our fateful affiliation with the continent and our commitment to participate in solving its problems and issues, especially to find a quick, decisive and peaceful solution of the Namibia problem. The Egyptian fund for African technical aid, formed last year, has begun to yield fruit in serving Egyptian-African friendship and brotherhood.

In Europe, the past has been characterized by multilateral Egyptian activity accompanied by European activity aimed at contributing toward achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. This European activity is represented in the statement issued by the Luxembourg Summit in December 1980. Egyptian activity culminated in the president's visit to the European Parliament last February. Moreover, the president's recent visit to Britain has a special significance and indication in view of the anticipated active European role under the British chairmanship of the European Community that began last July.

Mr President, members of congress, in line with the recommendations of the first national congress, the government is diligently working to develop the armed forces, raise their combat efficiency and make them reach the highest degree of organization, armament and training so that they can safeguard the political borders of our state and render quick assistance to any Arab and friendly state that comes under armed aggression. This is in addition to their vital role in the fields of development and national service.

We want our armed forces to remain forever the forces of great October and to be fully ready every moment and every minute. [applause] The government is working to diversify the sources of arms from Western and Eastern states to ensure that the armed forces will continue to obtain their military equipment needs from all sources in accordance with development plans. These plans concentrate on developing our air and armored forces and our air defense systems so they are in line with lessons acquired during the October war and so they keep abreast of swift developments in this field around the world.

In the sphere of giving assistance to any Arab or friendly state, our armed forces are fully ready to boost the potential of our Arab forces in facing any foreign danger, particularly fraternal Sudan with which we have a joint defense treaty and which forms our strategic depth. [applause]

Regarding a congress recommendation to increase the armed forces' participation in development projects to alleviate the suffering of the people and benefit from the enormous potential of the armed forces to smooth out severe bottlenecks, this recommendation has been implemented and several projects completed. The armed forces will continue to contribute to food security projects until they reach the self-sufficiency stage and then surplus production that will help the state's civilian sector.

There is no doubt that building prosperity for the Egyptian citizen only comes about through development. The main basis of development is represented by increasing production. Therefore, it is logical that the production sector should shoulder a great responsibility at this stage.

Hence, the government has worked to draw up a strategy for oil industries represented -- in accordance with the recommendations of the first congress -- in intensifying oil-prospecting operations to increase oil and natural gas reserves, besides developing the already discovered oilfields and increasing production through the use of up-to-date scientific methods. As for the recommendation that calls for the need to work to rationalize the consumption of petroleum products and to use maximum wisdom in the consumption of this valuable and irreplaceable source of energy so that we will not import oil from abroad at high prices which will cause financial burdens that will obstruct the development march, the government is working to develop sources of energy other than oil and natural gas.

From this premise, the government considers the generation of electricity using nuclear energy as inevitable. This will lessen dependence on oil, which must be used in spheres more useful to the national economy. The government is also working to benefit from all available nontraditional energy sources. The government has adopted nuclear energy projects to achieve 40 percent of the country's electric power requirements by the end of this century. A program has been laid to build eight nuclear stations of 8,000 megawatts by the year 2000.

Egypt ratified the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty in February this year. Three cooperation agreements were recently signed with France, the United States and the FRG. Contacts have also been held with Sweden, Australia and Britain for joint cooperation in the nuclear field.

In the field of hydroelectric projects, preliminary studies are taking place to fully exploit waterfalls, including the implementation of the Al-Qattarah Depression project.

In line with a congress recommendation to give priority to food security, clothing and housing projects with the aim of meeting requirements until the year 2000 and achieving a surplus in production, a national plan has been prepared for food products and the ginning, textile and ready-made clothes industries. A national plan has also been prepared for the iron and steel industry and for the fertilizer and phsophate industries.

In the field of military production, the government's policy aims at building and enhancing the indigenous capability of this sector. It also aims at coordinating between this sector and the state's basic civilian industries and increasing its contribution toward solving society's problem.

The government is proud that Egypt has entered the field of heavy and advanced military industries. These industries have begun increasing their exports to friendly states.

In accordance with the congress recommendation that the military production sector participate in implementing civilian development plans, the sector has begun to produce and manufacture agricultural machinery and land reclamation and irrigation tools as well as automated bakeries, gas cylinders and housing implements either unilaterally or in participation with specialized international firms.

Mr President, in regard to the services sector, the Interior Ministry is shouldering its responsibility with resolve to safeguard the people's march, maintain political stability and support rebuilding and development efforts. It is working to safeguard the unity of the domestic front and to confront and contain the attempts to stir sectarian sedition. It is also confronting sabotage plans and agent forces, as well as contributing toward deepening the concept of security and the supremacy of the law, affirming the freedom of the individual and safeguarding life, honor and property.

Isma'il Speech

NC291110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il at the evening session of the National Democratic Party Congress held at Cairo University -- live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. "Our lord, decide thou between us and our people in truth, for thou art the best to decide." [Koranic verse] God sayeth the truth.

Your Excellency, Leader Commander President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat [applause], brothers and sisters, leaders of the National Democratic Party [NDP], members of congress:

Allow me to register a word of admiration, love and appreciation to the father of all Egypt, the beating of its heart, the secret of its strength, the creator of its glory, the cause of its inspiration -- the Leader Commander President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. [applause]

Allow me to extend greetings of admiration, love and appreciation to the colleagues, the leaders and members of the NDP wherever they are. They have always been at the level of hope and responsibility, particularly in the period since the meeting of our previous congress and until our meeting today. [applause]

My speech to you, brothers and sisters, deals with our internal front. I asked myself what should I tell you about our internal front. You are its protectors and guardians and the ones credited for every achievement in it. Hence your keenness to protect and safeguard it against all attempts and designs directed against it.

What should I tell you about our internal front? Everything said at our congress this morning and this evening dealt with our internal front. This stability and atmosphere we are enjoying and for which the whole world envies us are the product and fruit of all of our party and executive work about which we have heard this morning and this evening with all appreciation, admiration and pride. What should I tell you about our internal front? And you, through your loyalty and close association with the issues of your homeland, understand the dimensions of the designs against it by the atheist international communist forces abroad and their agents and the local communist forces and the small rancorous and agent group at home. You know all its movements and had the honor of confronting it.

What should I tell you about our internal front after what we have seen and felt in the referendum last week on the decisions announced by the leader of our revolution and inspirer of our march, the leader and commander? It was an outcry that shook the whole world. It was an overwhelming consensus vis-a-vis all the claims of those who cast doubt, the outbidders, those who trade in the name of religion, and those who try to deviate from religion.

What should I tell you about our internal front after this incredible welcome we have witnessed a few hours and days ago when the millions of Egyptian people came out, with their patriotic feeling, their loyalty and adherence to their national leaderships and unique leader, expressing their decision and will? Their loud voice was heard by the whole world and by the small group that casts doubts at home. [applause]

Brothers and sisters: This is the state of affairs on our home front. All the world is aware of the firm and certain truth that Egypt enjoys an atmosphere of stability, security and safety -- almost unique in the world and wherein Egypt has been unsurpassed -- in the East or West. This atmosphere has not resulted from nothing. However, as I have said, it is the product of wise policies and it is the yield of colossal achievements and of unique expectations in all the fields of national action at the party and executive levels and at the domestic and external levels.

This is a fact. However, in all honesty and responsibility, it is imperative for us to note that a few little bubbles have floated to the surface during the year since we met at our general congress last year. We have seen and left some attempts to bring democracy from its course. But the authors of these attempts have forgotten that democracy consists of values and morals and that democracy is dedicated to construction, legitimacy and the protection of freedom. It is not dedicated to departing from these things.

We have lived and sensed these attempts to deflect religion, to strike at our national unity and to arouse sectarian fanaticism. I need no go into further details over and above the information and details of the past few days and weeks.

Therefore, the giant and great congress convened by our party raised the slogans of national unity, democracy and discipline as the starting points for national action in the coming phase. However, these slogans have not come from a void. They have come along the path of enriching and bolstering our principal goals of building peace, democracy and prosperity. The bubbles that rose to the surface merely projected a semblance of departure from democracy, a semblance of indiscipline and negligence in some avenues of work and a semblance of attempts to strike at our national unity.

Foreign forces represented by international communism and its lackeys, the supporters of local communism, took part in these attempts, in addition to the rancorous ones, the reactionaries and those who cast doubts and engage in outbiddings. They deemed these attempts to be a starting point for engaging in indiscipline, for striking at our national procession and for hindering our achievements.

Therefore, our congress has expressed the desire of our people when our congress raised these slogans as the beacon for our procession in the coming phase on the way leading to our great and mammoth objectives.

I need not submit to you in the short time at my disposal the most extreme excesses to which some people have gone in the domain of democracy. Nor do I need to discuss with you any more of the attempts which were made to strike at our national unity and to spur religious fanaticism. However, I center my attention on the question of discipline and indiscipline. The reason is that, in my opinion and also in your opinion as I know and understand it, this question has prompted the main revolution and has become the principal issue. Indiscipline has occurred in a previous stage, in so far as it concerned the procession of democracy or the attempts which were made. These attempts were made in some faculties of universities and in the streets, as you have seen, and also on some work sites in our economic utilities and in [public] services sectors. Through his patriotic perception and because he has continuously kept abreast of all the issues involved in national action, the leader and commander realized that this indiscipline represented one of the most serious dangers affecting our procession. The reason is that indiscipline continuously drains our manpower, material resources and potentials while we racing against time to rid ourselves of past vestiges and to forge ahead on our way to wider and vaster horizons in the domain of economic and social development and the achievement of prosperity. This was the unfailing perspicacity of the leader and commander to which he has accustomed us throughout our procession with him, all along the phases of victories and achievements which have been made and to which the whole world has attested full appreciation and all respect.

Discipline, brothers and sisters, is the main issue in the coming stage. While our great party was able to prove itself in the rationalization of democracy and to serve as an example to others who tried to deviate from it -- and while our National Democratic Party was able to prove itself and shoulder the responsibility in safeguarding our national unity vis-a-vis those who tried to undermine it, deviate from it and provoke sectarian sedition -- our party today is again called upon to prove itself and serve as an example in the matter of discipline and in fighting indifference, which is the main factor that could destroy all our values and our efforts to achieve our aspirations.

There is no doubt, brothers and sisters, that our great party was able to prove itself at this stage. Why not, when this great party is headed by a leader and a commander who has a history of struggle since his youth [applause] that goes back to before the forties. He continued to contribute through the years until he became the talk of the whole world -- with the big powers and others -- and the subject of their admiration and appreciation. Why not also, brothers and sisters, when the party secretary General Husni Mubarak supervises and follows up closely the party's daily activity -- a bright and honorable picture for the October youth for his contribution and sacrifice, and the ability to accomplish things. [applause]

Though I do not want to speak long, I would like to outline and affirm four [as heard] main points: The first point is that there will be no stop to the designs and attempts of Egypt's enemies abroad and at home -- and they are a small group at home which you all know and in which you played the prominent role in confronting it at all positions and locations.

But, as we are well aware, the forocity and emotionalism of these enemies increase whenever development grows and whenever we achieve greater gains and victories. They try to let out their hatred in a desperate bid to hinder and stop our march. This demands that our eyes must remain open in all places, institutions and on the streets to give them and all those who try to harm our internal front a lesson and to confront them, as always, with all determination, resolve and seriousness. Our great party is dispersed in all places and enjoys the appreciation and confidence of all the masses of the Egyptian people.

I tell you on this occasion that our national party is not the 1.5 million who applied for membership but lies in the conscience of all of the Egyptian people. [applause] it is the millions of people who went to the referendum boxes to express their opinion and support for the decisions adopted by the president. It is the millions of people who came out in only three governorates along the Al-Qalyubiyah-al-Mansurah Road to express their opinions and show their feelings toward the leader and commander. It is the masses of all the Egyptian people -- who posses national and pure conscience -- (applause and cheers for As-sadat] -- that removed themselves from the claims of the radical left and the fanatical right.

I say to you that while during the past year since our last congress, we have been successful in foiling many designs directed against us from inside [as heard] and the agent and suspect movements at home which are being handled by the judicial authorities. I say to you that through our party efforts and conscientious activity we can stop all the attempts and designs against our internal front.

The second point is that we are called upon today, more than at any other time before, to intensify our efforts to match the efforts of the leader and commander and to enable him to surge up with us to further and broader horizons on the path of our nationalist and national aspirations. We are called upon to exert creative efforts within the framework of discipline and to firmly and decisively confront indifference and laxity in all their forms in all the spheres of our daily life, on the street, in the factory, on the field, in the educational institutions and elsewhere. We are called upon to exert greater efforts and to serve as an example to others to let the whole world admire Egypt, the country which possessed the first civilization and the first government and which established order in the globe before anyone else in the world. [applause and cheers]

Therefore, brothers and sisters, I tell you with all faithfulness and responsibility that our battle is not with Egypt's enemies abroad and with the small agent and rancorous group at home, but our battle is with ourselves -- with economic development, with social development, construction, with the confrontation of indifference and emphasis on discipline and on the great values in our society.

Finally, I tell you that the party effort will be maintained. The days will confirm that it is the basis and springboard for all our executive and other achievements. Through clean and creative political action and through organized and energetic party effort we can accomplish miracles as well as further victories and achievements, as we have always done, with the leader and the commander.

In conclusion, brothers and sisters, I turn with a heart full of faith in God, and pray to him to bless our steps and safeguard Egypt -- people and leader, and bless its march for development and prosperity and for all the great values. God bless you. Thank you. [applause]

COMMUNIQUE 477: BUSHEHR PUMPING STATIONS HIT

JN301650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi planes today attacked and set fire to the oil pumping stations at the Iranian northern coastal Bushehr base.

Communique No 477, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, said that the Iraqi planes scored direct hits on this pumping stations. Our planes also attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. All Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

This morning, Iraqi planes downed an Iranian fighter plane in a dogfight over Abadan.

The following is the text of Communique No 477, issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great confidence and daring, our brave armed forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. Results of the activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 28 and destroying 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles -- 1 carrying person -- and 1 gun. Our units also destroyed three stockpiles of hardware in the same region.
B. Several of our brave combat patrols raided enemy positions in the Dezful region. After fierce quick battles, the enemy was forced to abandon its forward positions and flee, leaving behind 29 dead on the battlefield. Our forces also destroyed two vehicles, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post. They also seized a number of serviceable light weapons and various equipment.
C. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing 12 and destroying 2 personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 excavator. Two stockpiles of hardware were also destroyed in the same region.
D. Three were killed in the Mimak region opposite one of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. One was killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
F. One was killed in the Shush region.
G. Two vehicles were destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Nowsud region.
H. One observation post was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
I. This morning, our fighter planes downed on enemy fighter plan in a dogfight over Abadan.
J. Our planes today attacked the enemy oil pumping stations at the Iranian northern coastal Bushehr base, scoring direct hits. Following the raid, fire was seen. Our planes also attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 74 dead, 1 tank, 2 personnel carriers, 13 vehicless, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 8 stockpiles of hardware, 2 obeservation posts and 1 fighter plane.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, five vehicles, one gun and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1981

RCC CONDEMNS IRANIAN 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST KUWAIT

JN011212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 01 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) -- Iraq has announced that it will be lying in wait for the suspect Iranian regime in defense of the Arab nation, and particularly in the Arab Gulf.

A spokesman for the Revolution Command Council (RCC) said in a statement today that the Iranian regime's motive behind its despicable and treacherous aggression against the Kuwaiti oil installations is to give more evidence of its malice against the Arab nation. The aggression, the spokesman added, is another characteristically stupid action to be added to those already demonstrated.

The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The RCC spokesman stated the following: The treacherous aggression carried out this morning by the ruling clique in Iran against Kuwaiti oil installations is more evidence of this treacherous regime's malice against the Arab nation and another stupid action to be added to the lunacy that has become one of its distinguishing features.

We assert that steadfast Iraq will be lying in wait for this suspect regime, not only in defense of proud Iraq, but also in defense of the Arab nation's Arabism, land, history, dignity and security, particularly those of the Arabs of the Gulf.

The Iranian regime's aim behind its despicable attempt is to hysterically and frenziedly expose the effects on it by our holy war and the recent blows dealt by our valiant air forces to its oil installations yesterday.

However, all the enemy's treacherous attempts will be in vain and all it has to do is agree to live in peace with the Arab nation, end the war and recognize the full rights of Iraq and the Arab nation. Otherwise it must kneel to the humiliation of the crushing blows of our valiant army and great people. God is great and dignity to the Arabs and to lofty Iraq.

Baghdad, 1 October 1981.

BAGHDAD REPORTS DEATH OF MINISTRY UNDERSECRETARY

JN301246 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Brothers, [words indistinct] Ahmad 'Adil, undersecretary of the Islamic Guidance Ministry, was killed by an Iraqi solider while he was touring the battlefront with a group of foreign journalists.

IMELDA MARCOS ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN302038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) -- Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, arrived in Baghdad tonight on an official visit to Iraq. She will attend the opening ceremony of the Baghdad International Fair tomorrow, Thursday.

She was welcomed at the airport by the ministers of trade, labor and social affairs, planning and state, as well as by the chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Women and the Philippine community in Baghdad.

Mrs Marcos is accompanied by a delegation comprising the ministers of transportation and communications, labor and public works.

GAZA MAYOR MAKES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

JN301140 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Sep 81 p 24

[Text] Amman -- PETRA -- Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has met with Sam Peale, cultural officer at the Egyptian affairs desk in the State Department, accompanied by two officials from the political office of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Reporting this, the Jerusalem Paper AL-QUDS says that the discussion during this meeting dealt with the affairs of citizens in the Gaza Strip. Ash-Shawwa explained that the enormous U.S. economic and military aid to Israel has led to the entrenchment of occupation, the confiscation of lands and the dismemberment of the occupied territory. All these measures, he said, aim at emptying the territory of its Arab inhabitants.

Ash-Shawwa continued: My opinion of the United States has changed a great deal. We were taught when we were young that the United States was the land of freedom and peace. Now, the United States is either on its way to the summit as the greatest power on earth, or is already on the summit as the greatest power on earth, and is pouring funds and arms on Israel from that summit. But what happens when one has reached the summit?

The Gaza mayor added: The law of nature says that reaching the summit means the beginning of the drop downward. It is our right to conclude that the United States cannot continue this support forever. The picture is bound to change one day.

Regarding Sharon's policy, Ash-Shawwa said that there is nothing in that policy to make him believe that Sharon wants to give something real to the Palestinians. He said: Sharon's instructions to remove the roadblocks between the occupied territory and Israel were prompted by a desire to enable Arab workers to reach their jobs earlier and thus accomplish more work.

Ash-Shawwa said: Every Palestinian Arab seeks peace and stability in his homeland and wants to be identified to the land. Therefore, any discussion of autonomy must lead to self-determination, as for the application of autonomy in Gaza first, this is absolutely unacceptable unless it is an indivisible part of a comprehensive plan for the achievement of a just and lasting peace based on the right to self-determination on the land of our fathers and forefathers.

Ash-Shawwa asked: How can we trust any autonomy plan when we see that a small area like Gaza, which is only 320 square kilometers, has a population of 500,000 -- that is a density of 1,400 people to the kilometer -- yet Israel has established nine settlements in Gaza.

Ash-Shawwa added that U.S. blind support for Israel and its neglect of its real interests in the Arab world have made the Arabs turn away from it.

The Gaza mayor said at the end of the meeting: We will remain on our land despite the occupation and the methods used by Israel to make us despair. We will have our own state even if it takes a century.

Ash-Shawwa also met with the British consul in Jerusalem and discussed with him the role which the Palestinians expect Britain to play in the efforts to achieve a just solution of their cause based on guaranteeing their rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and establish their own state. They also reviewed existing conditions and future developments.

The British consul showed complete understanding of the cause and promised the mayor that Britain would give the issue of the strip the same interest it is giving to the West Bank issue.

SYRIA WITHDRAWS SOME MISSILE BASES IN AL-BIQA'

NC291838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Syrian forces have withdrawn some missile networks in Al-Biqa' but kept others.

PRIME MINISTER ON POLITICAL SCENE, BOMBINGS

PM010737 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 28 Sep-4 Oct 81 pp 10-15

[Interview granted by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to Nihad al-Mashnuq in Beirut -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] There are certain parties in the nationalist movements and others close to Syria which say that the government has begun to lose its political balance by showing increasing understanding of the "Lebanese front" attitude to the question of breaking off relations with Israel, as a result of which the guilty party is allegedly being favored. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] The government was never more cohesive and correctly balanced than it is today. What is being said to the contrary is imaginary and false. Since its inception and to this day the government has been pursuing a clear line and principles from which it has never deviated. I would say even more than that: I am responsible for the government's basic political line, and this line will continue according to the principles that I adopted before I came into office, have continued to follow while in office and will continue to follow after I leave office.

[Question] It is no longer sufficient to denounce the bombing incidents which have claimed many innocent victims. Does the government have any information about the quarters that carry out these operations, and what steps will it take in order to stop such calamities befalling the people?

[Answer] When sabotage and terrorist activities reach this proportion it becomes the responsibility of every loyal citizen to stop them. In a state of war all the people are mobilized to support the government. We are in a worse state than the state of war; wars are being waged against us from various quarters which all serve non-Arab and non-Lebanese objectives and primarily serve the objectives of Israel and Lebanon's enemies. You would agree with me that such a wave of explosions occurs every time the Lebanese people come close to detente. This wave of explosions is occurring today when international pressures are being brought to bear on Israel to stop its attacks and raids. Israel is now practicising a new type of aggression through its agents in order to keep Lebanon in an explosive situation, to make the Lebanese despair, and to undermine the relations between the Lebanese, the resistance and the Syrian brothers, since Lebanon has declared and continues to declare that it is continuing its coordination with these two sides, particularly during these critical times when we all are facing the same fate at the hands of Israel. The government has much information that throws light on certain quarters. With the help of the security and judicial authorities we are not trying to find more about these quarters and are compiling all available information in order to determine which party is behind these explosions, although we already know the features of that party.

[Question] But it is being said that the cause of these explosions is disputes between certain Arab parties.

[Answer] They can say whatever they want. In whose name are they saying this? The government has its own ideas, on the basis of which it is carrying out investigations which are bound to lead to the desired results.

HADDAD READY TO QUIT IF PROPER SOLUTION FOUND

NC300818 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad has made the following statement to our radio correspondent: We have heard that there is a U.S. plan to extend the area of the UNIFIL forces and Lebanese army north of the Litani River and southward toward the Israeli-Lebanese border. The plan also provides for merging the Free Lebanon military with the Lebanese army and returning Major Haddad to the army. The U.S. plan, however, was suspended because of the difficulty in returning Major Haddad to the service as this will lead the other party to create problems.

Haddad added: We announce to everyone that we were and still are for any solution that will restore calm to the area, bring reassurance to the citizens, extend the area of deployment [to expand] Lebanese sovereignty and vacate the swindlers on the understanding that the rights of all free Lebanon citizens, both military and civilians, will be preserved.

Major Haddad stressed to the correspondent that he has no personal ambitions or demands. Haddad said that he will not let his status be a stumbling bloc for sound solution. For this reason, Major Haddad publicly asks all those concerned to act in order to apply the sound solution that can save Lebanon and not to be stopped by Major Haddad's status. When Major Haddad is convinced of a right solution, he will automatically get out of the way so that he will not cause any hindrance in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese.

LEBANESE FRONT THREATENS FUTURE ATTACKS

TA301937 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A Lebanese group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon From Foreigners said it will direct its future attacks against Palestinian and Syrian officials. A spokesman for the group told the Lebanese newspaper, L'ORIENT-LE JOUR, that his organization will continue its struggle until there are no foreigners left alive on Lebanese soil. The front has claimed responsibility for several recent bombings in Lebanon including an explosion on Monday at a highway checkpoint manned by Palestinian terrorists in southern Lebanon in which 18 people were killed.

SECRET ARMENIAN ARMY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM291555 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 27 Sep 81 p 14

[Unattributed report: "'Armenian Secret Army' Holds Press Conference in Beirut; France Granted Asylum to Executors of Operation and We Warn Against Reneging on Agreement"]

[Text] The "Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia," one of whose squads stormed the Turkish Consulate in Paris and held hostages for 15 hours, held a press conference in Beirut at which Ara Aleksandr Yenikomushian, member of the organization's Central Committee, and Hagop Hagopian, one of its commanders, spoke.

A statement read at the conference said that the French Government has agreed to give those who carried out the operation the right to political asylum. The statement warns Paris of the consequences "of going back" on this agreement. The statement said: "Our revolutionaries decided to end the operation after it achieved its objectives, namely to expose the nature of the Turkish fascist regime and to draw world opinion's attention to the injustices which the Armenian people and the Turkish and Kurdish peoples are being subjected, to emphasize the justice of the cause for which the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia is struggling, and to stress the legitimacy of the military operations it is carrying out against the organs of the Turkish regime, which has once again proved that it understands only the language of force.

"The wounded man who was taken for treatment 6 hours after the beginning of the operation was the commander of operation 'van'. While he was being treated negotiations were held with the French minister of interior. The group commander decided to enter into negotiations with French authorities in order to end the operation. According to these negotiations, the minister of interior pledged to give the right of political asylum to the squad that carried out the operation. On this basis the wounded squad commander, gave his deputy, who was in command of the squad on his behalf, the code word asking the revolutionaries inside the building to release the hostages and surrender to the French security authorities. The revolutionaries had another code word, and if it had been given to them, they would have destroyed the building and killed the hostages if they wanted. But the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which has pursued only members of the Turkish regime and meted out human justice to them, refuses to harm the innocent. In the meantime it warns the French government not to go back on its promise to grant the right of asylum to the Armenian revolutionaries."

Replying to a question, Yenikomushian said, "Two suicide squads from the organization are ready to move." Asked about the nature of the mission of these two squads, he replied: "You will know this when the squads carry out their orders."

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED -- President Ilyas Sarkis at 1000 today received the credentials of new Australian Ambassador to Lebanon David Wilson in the presence of Acting Foreign Minister Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and senior palace and Foreign Ministry protocol officers. The new ambassador was borh in 1927. He is a graduate of Oxford University, served with the Australian Royal Navy in 1945 and joined the diplomatic corps in 1952. He served as his country's ambassador in India, the Netherlands, Kampuchea, Italy, New Caledonia, Canada and Vietnam. In 1979, he served as Australian minister plenipotentiary in Indonesia prior to his appointment as ambassador to Lebanon. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 81 NC]

CABINET APPROVES 1982 BUDGET -- The Cabinet today endorsed the 1982 budget and referred it to the Chamber of Deputies. The budgetary figure amounts to 5,945 billion lira, showing an increase of 15.7 percent over the 1981 budget. Fsnance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil has stated that expenditures increased due to inflation, while revenues declined in view of the present security situation. He added that estimated revenues total 3.24 billion lira, marking an approximate decrease of 4 percent. He added that the deficit rose from 30 percent in the 1981 to 33 percent in the 1982 budget and that the value of development expenditures dropped from some 33 percent in 1981 to approximately 30 percent in 1982. The budgetary deficit, he said, amounts to 1,995 billion lira -- some 33.5 percent of the value of the general budget. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 81 NC]

REPORT ON KHADDAM-GROMYKO MEETING IN U.S.

JN301322 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met in New York last night with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs.

Viewpoints were exchanged on urgent international issues, including issues on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly's session, particularly those pertaining to the Middle East. The two parties expressed great apprehension over increasing tension in this region resulting from U.S. military ambitions and Israel's increasing aggressiveness.

They stressed that the United States is pursuing a dangerous trend whose goal is to entrench U.S. military presence in the Middle East, spread military bases there and form a military alliance with Israel.

The two sides pointed out that the Camp David accords and separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty impede reaching a Middle East settlement. They also asserted that a sound peace cannot be established in the region without the collective efforts of all those concerned, including of course, the PLO.

Mr Andrey Gromyko asserted that the Soviet Union would continue to back the struggle of the Syrian people in particular and the Arab people in general so that a real peace would be established in the Middle East.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam highly praised the Soviet Union's initiative on convening a special international conference on the Middle East, expressing Syria's support for this initiative.

The meeting took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Khaddam UN Speech

JN301524 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] New York -- Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, has warned that the U.S. military involvement in the region and establishment of military bases in several of this region's states for the purpose of imposing U.S. hegemony increase tension not only in the region but also between the two superpowers. He added that this constitutes a new factor of international tension and a flagrant threat to world peace and security.

In a speech on Syria's behalf to the UN General Assembly's current session last night, Mr Khaddam denounced the recently established U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and subsequent dangerous agreements, which constitute the gravest threat to the Arabs and Arab interests and to the region's security and stability. He asserted that these agreements have completely eliminated the possibilities for peace in the region and for stability, security and peace in all parts of the Middle East.

Mr Khaddam warned that this U.S. involvement, whose aim is to cause harm to the Arab states, will most certainly be confronted with measures, stands and acts in the Arab homeland.

He held the United States responsible for the regional and international repercussions of its involvement.

He called on the United States to reconsider its policy and abandon this dangerous course, he called on all the justice-loving, peace-loving and freedom-loving states to confront this new Israeli-U.S. alliance. He also called on the United Nations to undertake measures against the Israeli aggressor and appealed to all world governments to adopt the most stringent measures and sanctions against Israel for its continued aggression and refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

Mr Khaddam asserted that our people in Syria and the Arab nation will continue to struggle to regain their pan-Arab and historical rights in Palestine and liberate the occupied Arab territories however great the sacrifice.

## ALGERIA

### LE MONDE: FLN STRONGLY CRITICIZES COMMUNISTS

PM290819 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Sep 81 p 2

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "FLN Organ REVOLUTION AFRICAINE Strongly Criticizes Communists']

[Text] Algiers -- Is a break between Algerian communists and the FLN close or even certain? This question is raised by an editorial in REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, the single party's official organ, on Friday 25 September. The communists, grouped in the Socialist Vanguard Party [PAGS] -- the Algerian Communist Party's successor -- have given the remine "critical support" since 1971 and operated principally in some mass organizations like the trade unions and the National Union of Algerian Youth. But for several months they have been expressing increasingly open reservations about President Chadli Bendjedid's policy compared with that of his predecessor.

In mid-September PAGS took advantage of the L'Humanite Festival in Paris, at which it was not officially represented since the PCF only recognizes the FLN, to move further from the government, threatening to withdraw support if the government continued its "slide toward an opportunist and reformist deviation."

REVOLUTION AFRICAINE replies, in substance, that there is only one Vanguard Party in Algeria for the country's Socialist building, and that is the FLN. There is and will be no room for other movements or factions, the weekly continues, strongly condemning "some small groups and individuals who refuse to accept an Algeria progressing freely and independently of powers and blocs and of foreign ideologies. Who are they and what do they represent?" the weekly asks. "What popular confidence do they enjoy that enables them to grant or to wish to grant that confidence to or withdraw it from the political leadership?" and it concludes: "The time has come to clarify things.... The FLN cadres and militants will henceforth not hesitate to use every means they can to oppose the country's enemies, the revolution's adversaries and the regime's critics, even those who have succeeded in infiltrating our institutions and apparatuses, when the higher interest of the country and the people is at stake. The FLN has a duty to use revolutionary severity if necessary."

The communists, who were already condemning the ousting of some of their members, will probably see this declaration of war as new evidence of a "swing to the right by the regime," which the authorities totally deny. The head of state is, moreover, seizing every opportunity to reaffirm his intention to build a Socialist society and to remain faithful to the national charter adopted in 1976. At a recent meeting with the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA] Executive Secretariat recently he also stated: "The mass organizations must work to build a socialist society drawing its values from our ancestral history and from our Arab-Islamic civilization, while taking advantage of all the universal experiences that reflect our country's situation and our people's aspirations."

According to the daily EL MOUDJAHID, during that meeting UGTA Secretary General Abdallah Demene Debbih "condemned practices employed outside organizational frameworks which contradict Algeria's option and which, furthermore, do not serve the interest of the country or its citizens" -- a statement clearly directed at the PAGS pamphlet.

All indications are, therefore, that events are rapidly moving toward a new phase in the history of the stormy and acrimonious relations between the Algerian communists and the FLN. Will the "clarification" launched by Algeria affect its relations with the PCF, even though the latter's alliance with the FLN was one of Georges Marchais' party's main foreign policy lines?

It is true that relations cooled after the PCF's actions against immigrants during the presidential campaign. They could become even more difficult unless the PCF decides to take the view that the FLN-PAGS dispute is an internal problem in which it should not interfere.

## LIBYA

### ANGOLAN PRESIDENT MAKES TRIPOLI ARRIVAL STATEMENT

LD302020 Tripoli JANA in English 1846 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Sep, (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Chairman of the Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud was at the head of the party welcoming the Angolan president and the delegation accompanying him on their arrival at Tripoli International Airport.

Present at the airport were also the members of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, members of the General People's Committee, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and several officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

The Angolan President was accompanied by a top-level delegation including a member of the Central Committee who is the party's foreign affairs secretary, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the Central Committee and the foreign minister, Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the Central Committee and agriculture minister, Alberto Do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, the industry minister, and several officials in the Angolan Government.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos made a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY in which he praised the support of the Jamahiriyah people and the leader of its revolution for the struggle waged by the Angolan people against the racist regime in South Africa.

He also praised the stands of the great Al-Fatih Revolution towards liberation movements in Africa.

The Angolan president said: "I am carrying the greetings of the Angolan people to the leader of the Jamahiriyah affirming the unity in struggle existing between the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Angolan people in confronting imperialism and colonialism."

The Angolan president also condemned the racist aggression on his country and said: "Everyday we expect an attack from the racist regime in South Africa against our country and our people."

He indicated that Angola was the victim of a racist invasion on August 23 and added: "The Angolan people is steadfastly confronting and deterring aggressors." He also expressed his satisfaction with the solidarity of several African countries with the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle against the racist regime in South Africa."

He affirmed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah stood firmly by the side of the Angolan people."

At the end of his statement, he said: "The battles we are waging against the racist regime in South Africa are still continuing."

## SUDAN

### GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER WEAPONS

JN301522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri has issued a temporary law amending the law on weapons, ammunition and explosives. This measure comes in the light of the disturbances and current events in some of the neighboring countries and in order to preserve the security of the homeland and the safety of its citizens.

The temporary law is also intended to expanded control over weapons, to deter all those illegally dealing in weaponry and to provide more stringent measures for the licensing of weapons.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ARRESTS OF 12,000 'UNEMPLOYED'

JN301834 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Sep (SUNA) -- Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], today presided over the 10th meeting of the fourth session of the SSU General Secretariat. His excellency outlined the dimensions of the campaign launched by the concerned organs to remove from the capital city the unemployed and vagabonds, stressing that the main objective was to maintain security in the country and keep it under control, after it was about to break down, as well as to apply the law and implement the resolutions of the SSU Central Committee in order to lift the burden from the shoulders of the masses.

His excellency declared that the recent measures were not aimed against any particular side but were meant to apply the law and to empty the capital city of all those who have no reason to stay. He added that the results of these campaigns are now being studied scientifically. He explained that the arrest of 12,000 in a city of 3 million does not immediately solve the problems of transportation, food, supplies and housing. There are other factors that must be studied as well.

His excellency stressed that the confessions by some of those arrested -- that they came and have been waiting for instructions to start a counter move and the presence of quantities of weapons -- make it necessary to continue such campaigns until we can determine what is taking place outside and who is supporting those inside. He stressed that we shall never again allow Sudan's security to be exposed to danger.

Maj Gen A.H. 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, deputy secretary of the Political and Organizations Affairs Department and chief of the State Security Department, reviewed the plan of removals from the capital, its results and the current situation in light of Sudan's security policy. He said: These campaigns are taking place in accordance with the strategic directives of President Numayri, the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

He stressed that those arrested are being treated humanely and that 60 committees have been formed to investigate their cases. He said the arrested are being sent to the provinces. He stressed that security in the country is excellent and people are not arrested on mere suspicion.

The SSU General Secretariat discussed the results of the campaign and the role of the political body and its organizations in supporting the efforts of the competent authorities to carry out this campaign. Discussions also focused on the importance of pursuing these campaigns and of stressing their importance as a revolutionary achievement that will protect the security of the homeland and its citizen.